MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNLESS the famine relief situation in North China is handled in an energetic and efficient manner and in a non-political manner, there is bound to be serious trouble in North China this winter. The country is already unsettled and if famine is added to the political unrest we may have bolshevism or worse. Several million farmers are now without food and worse—they are without money to purchase seed for fall planting. The line between an industrious farmer and an irresponsible outlaw in many parts of China is synonomous with the bread-line. Relief organizations are springing up in all parts of the country and politics at once comes to the fore. Radicals outside of the government are quick to take advantage of the situation to heap more abuse upon Peking, while Peking comes back with counter charges to the effect that somebody is preventing political union and hence handicapping relief to the needy. A great opportunity is offered for disinterested foreigners in China to be of tremendous service to the Chinese people—and to themselves. The American Red Cross which is still maintaining its war-time organizaton in China provides an excellent rallying point for honest, efficient, non-political constructive famine relief. Returned workers from Siberia provide the personnel. The American Red Cross in China is international in its membership and through its previous efforts at flood relief and other humanitarian work in China has proved its efficiency. The suggestions offered by Mr. Baker of the Peking chapter in an interview elsewhere in this issue are timely. The Chinese famine refugees do not want alms. They want work and the present opportunity offers a chance for some great constructive development. Two years ago thousands of flood refugees were put to work building a modern road leading out of Peking. They gave their labor for an honest wage and did not lose their self respect. The Red Cross

road built at that time has been a constant incentive for more road construction in China. Millions of dollars are now being raised in China and abroad for famine relief and it will all be needed if some 20,000,000 people are to be saved from starvation or worse. If the distribution of funds is left in the hands of selfish politicians, it probably will be worse than wasted and the result will be a whirlwind of trouble. This is a time for patriotism rather than politics.

INFORMATION from North China shows that the Peking government has definitely decided to appoint General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, as Special Ambassador, to attend the imperial wedding of the Crown Prince of Japan. Although the wedding will take place in April of 1921, General Chang has begun to make preparations for his mission. A number of Japanese newspapers published in China, including the *Peking and Tientsin Daily News* have announced the forthcoming visit of the Mukden General to Japan and appear to be considerably satisfied with the decision of the Peking authorities in choosing the military lion of the hour to represent China at the royal wedding. In contrast to the happy mood of the Japanese publicity agents is the apprehension of a majority of Chinese newspaper-men in the possibility of a new development in the relationship between China and Japan following General Chang's visit to the Island Empire. There appears to be good reason for the Chinese journalists' fear of such a consequence. As a result of General Hsu Shu-cheng's trip to Japan to witness the autumn manoeuvres in 1917, the Chinese-Japanese Military compact was signed, and following its conclusion, a series of transactions between Japanese politico-financiers and concession-hunters and the members of the Anfu club, were made to the great detriment of China and her people. If the Mukden General chooses to be unpatriotic and disloyal to his country, he is in a position to do more damage than the Anfu Club which was overthrown two months ago. His rule extends over entire Manchuria and a large portion of Mongolia. His troops are stationed in the heart of the Yangtsze Valley. Peking is under his control to all intents and purposes. He collects his own revenue and uses it to support his army. If Peking disobeys his order transmitted through his numerous agents, he can bring such pressure to bear upon it that every official from the President down to a copyist in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has no choice but to obey. If armed forces are sent against him, he can shut himself up in Manchuria, and after blocking the path at Shanhaikwan, he becomes unreachable. Then he can declare himself Emperor of Manchuria if he likes. With Japanese assistance he can strike back whenever and wherever he desires, and his troops might overrun at least the northern part of the country without much opposition. However, the Mukden General has learned several painful lessons from the Japanese militarists in Manchuria which will most probably prevent him from falling into any trap that may be set for him on the occasion of the royal wedding of the Japanese Crown Prince. Another new factor is a watchful public opinion that has deveoped in the last year which the Anfus did not have to reckon with. Notwithstanding this, most intelligent Chinese would feel better if the government would send a civil official to Japan to attend the Royal wedding instead of troubling General Chang with the mission.

THE Cabinet announced on September 15, the flotation by the Ministry of Finance of the Ninth Year short term domestic loan amounting to $60,000,000, $36,000,000 of which will be used to buy back the depreciated Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications during the period of November 1, 1920 to January 31, 1921. The balance of the amount will be used to discharge mortgages held by the two banks. The depreciated notes will be accepted at par for the purchase of loan bonds. At the present time the notes are worth about 63 percent of their face value, and bonds to the value of $100 can thus be secured for $63. All the notes withdrawn by this means will be destroyed. After January 31, 1921, no official or commercial institutions will be permitted to traffic in them. Holders of the notes which are still in circulation at the end of that period will be required to accept a deposit certificate bearing interest at the same rate as the bonds, six percent per annum. Mr. Liang Shih-yi, the leading financial expert in China, has been appointed director of a bureau of domestic loans to direct the flotation of the new issue. He is now making arrangements to have amortization begin on March 31, 1921, and continued thereafter by half-yearly drawings. Fearing that the bonds may not have the confidence of the people, the Ministry of Finance has made arrangements whereby the Inspector General of Customs will be instructed by letter before the flotation of the loan not to transfer the customs surplus fund for other uses, and will also announce to the public that in the event of the deficit of the customs surplus fund, the salt surplus be used for interest payments and the redemption of the loan. The Inspector-General of Customs has agreed to the arrangement. Letters exchanged between him and the Ministry will be published in the press in order to secure the confidence of the buying public. This is the final attempt of.

the government to raise the moratorium declared by the late President Yuan Shih-kai shortly before his death in 1916, to recall from the market all the depreciated notes of the two banks. As such the loan should be welcomed by the public. It is hoped that this attempt to redeem the depreciated notes, from which all classes of people have been suffering during the last four years will he successful. Since the declaration of the moratorium, several attempts have been made to raise it. The first one was made in 1917 by Mr. Hsu En-yuan, who was at that time Governor of the Bank of China. Another attempt was the issuance of the Seventh Year Domestic Loan. The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications accepted a large quantity of depreciated notes in exchange for these bonds. For a time it appeared that the market would be cleared of them. Unfortunately, as soon as the government was hard pressed for money, it approached the government banks for loans and forced them to circulate the depreciated notes again. It has even been charged that to make up those notes which were destroyed after having been recalled a series of new notes was unloaded upon the public. The new Minister of Finance, Mr. Chow Tsz-chi, it is hoped will not allow the repetition of this practice, and will make a supreme effort to reestablish the credit of the government banks.

The Famine Situation in North China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

ABOUT 45,000,000 people in Chihli, Honan, Shantung and Shansi are being affected by the terrible drought which finds no parallel in modern history. The crops in the regions extending from Peking to several li south of the Yellow River and from the middle of Shantung to the mountains of Shansi average for the entire year only eight percent of normal. If no efforts are made to relieve this appalling distress, 25,000,000 of them, in the opinion of investigators reporting to the Peking Chapter of the American Red Cross, will severely suffer, and several millions will perish. Even if immediate aid is forthcoming, hundreds of thousands will probably not survive.

Innocent and hard-working farmers in North China have been disappointed three times in succession. The spring crop this year was a failure. The autumn crop fared no better. As a last attempt, the affected regions planted buck wheat which is the latest crop that can be harvested. Light late rains came, but they merely served to germinate the seeds. The stalks are now three or four inches high and have begun to bloom. Even if heavy rains should come at this late date, there would be only two or three kernels to a stalk. Meanwhile, seed for sowing the winter-wheat is impossible to obtain under the present conditions of food demand and transportation. Should it be obtained, the ground has not been sufficiently moistened to germinate it. The last hope of despairing peasants has thus been lost.

"Persons of property," asserted Mr. John Earl Baker, chairman of the Peking Chapter of the American Red Cross, "have been attempting to purchase grain for personal or village use, but they have met with embargoes in unfortunate localities and lack of railway transportation on account of the unlimited requisition of cars by militarists. Entire villages have endeavored to migrate to the regions of better crops but they have been driven back by armed guards. Many train loads of famine refugees sent to Manchuria have also been turned back and are now facing slow starvation in Tientsin. Famine sufferers are committing suicide on a wholesale scale by poisoning their last morsels with arsenic."

The Cabinet is now taking into serious consideration ways and means of relieving the distress. The Ministry of Communications is planning the reduction of charges for the transportation of food stuffs from sources of supply to the affected areas with correspondingly increased rates in the reverse direction in order to eliminate the evil of speculation. Telegrams, according to Mr. Baker, have been sent to the principal military leaders explaining the gravity of the situation. The railway officers have been ordered to expediate in every way possible all grain shipments.

"Numerous private attempts to give aid to famine refugees," said Mr. Baker, "have been made in various localities. These individual attempts have at last led to the idea now generally accepted that so far as foreign assistance is concerned, it should take on an international scope. The American Minister, Mr. Crane, as Ex-Officio honorary chairman of the American Red Cross of Peking, has been actively interesting himself in this direction.

"The American Red Cross held a general meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Crane to develop its plans. Mr. Crane has been requested by the meeting to select several delegates to represent the American Red Cross on the International Relief Committee. The Red Cross itself will confine its efforts to securing as large a sum as possible not only in Peking but also from other parts in China, and if necessary, from the National Red Cross in the United States. The British Chamber of Commerce has also had the subject under consideration and will closely co-operate. Just what action the other nationals will take has not been definitely decided. However, they will probably not differ from the foregoing.

"The need is so great that foreign assistance will merely touch the fringe of the immense task ahead. Great responsibility rests upon the Chinese themselves. No political crisis in China has been so serious as the present famine in this part of the country. Unless its horrors are effectively mitigated, the results will not be less grave than those of the Taiping rebellion. It is not too much to say that the entire resisting power of North China is in peril. It depends upon the quick preservation of the population in the famine area.

"Generals Chang Tso-ling and Tsao Kun cannot be indifferent to the situation. If their recent military co-operation is to have a proper fruition, they should work out some device whereby the credit of the three famine provinces may be exchanged for the grain of Manchuria. General Chang, in other words, should make arrangements so that suffering farmers of Chihli, Honan and Shantung can purchase grain from his province on credit. It should not be impossible to so pledge the revenue of the affected territory as to make scrip currency acceptable in payment for the grain. Manchuria is in need of manufactures and other products of the provinces

south of Shanhaikwan, which the latter in succeeding years will be able to furnish in immense quantities if this period of distress is tided over.

"The suggestion has been made in many quarters that the Central government should appoint a director-general of famine relief to handle the relief work. He will not only have to possess the confidence of all classes of the people but he should also be a man of force and ability to get his commands executed. General Wu Pei-fu is spoken of in this connection both by Chinese and foreigners. Undoubtedly a much closer co-operation with foreigners can be procured if this appointment is made than would be possible under other conditions. Whoever is entrusted with the huge task must have the power of preserving the lines of transportation from outside interference."

Considerable thought has been given to the subject of ways and measures safeguarding relief funds. Not less important, believes Mr. Baker, is the protection of the self-respect of famine refugees. In no country but China would such a large number of people commit suicide rather than beg or band together to plunder. Families in Tientsin and its vicinity daily jump to death in the rivers rather than ask householders for supplies which every prosperous table throws away. Self-respect is a trait which should be preserved by all means. "At the same time," continued the Red Cross chairman, "every effort must be made to stretch the meager supply over as large an area as possible. Both of these ends can be met in part by organizing various classes of public works upon which a large number of men, women and well grown children can be employed, wages to be paid on a piece work basis in tickets entitling their possessors to definite quantities of food or coal or garments.

"The kind of works which lend themselves to this form of organization is sadly needed in China. If care is taken, it may be possible to convert the present calamity into something of permanent good. The great work of flood prevention along the Yellow River is one requiring the mere transportation of dirt which can be done by hand. It is advisable to pay for it by the basket load, thereby rewarding each laborer exactly in accordance with his efforts. If the building of these dykes is laid out on a large scale, thousands of mow of land will be reclaimed and the increased value of such lands will be sufficient to pay the cost of feeding workers. If reclamation bonds can be issued against the additional land value, they can be deposited with a proper trustee and fractional currencies may be issued against them, a mode of financing whereby both the famine relief and the reclamation works can be accomplished while not a single dollar would be taken out of the country. At the end of the distress, China would have not only her population saved but also all these additional productive areas reclaimed.

"At the same time a large part of the territory affected by the famine can be put under irrigation which in the future will make such famine impossible. In California irrigation projects have been undertaken by the formation of irrigation districts of definite metes and bounds. The land within the bounds is subject to mortgage to the extent of the bonds. Interest payments and amortization of the principal become the first charge against the income of the lands. The security depends upon the feasibility of the irrigation scheme and the value of the lands, and it finally depends upon the repute of the engineers who pronounced the irrigation scheme to be feasible. It would probably take several months to organize similar districts in China, but the work can be undertaken vigorously during the spring months, while those districts are still waiting for their first crop. In the meantime, works of highway improvement can be carried out under some form of organization as that used for building dykes.

"The golden opportunity which is being offered is that for railway construction. All through these provinces various branches and cross lines are required. There is no serious engineering difficulty to be encountered. The work of building these lines consists almost entirely of earth work and masonry for which no better class of laborers can be recruited than these steady farmers. When the earth work is in place, stone culverts, station platforms and buildings have been erected, it will not be difficult to mortgage entire project sufficiently to purchase sleepers and rails and rolling stock. The mortgage which will rest upon such a line will probably be under $20,000 per kilometre compared with $78,000 which has been the average cost of construction in China to date. With so small a mortgage, it is doubtful if any complicating terms for joint control or administrative interference will be stipulated by foreign financiers. Even if they were, this emergency is one which should make a broad outlook necessary on the question.

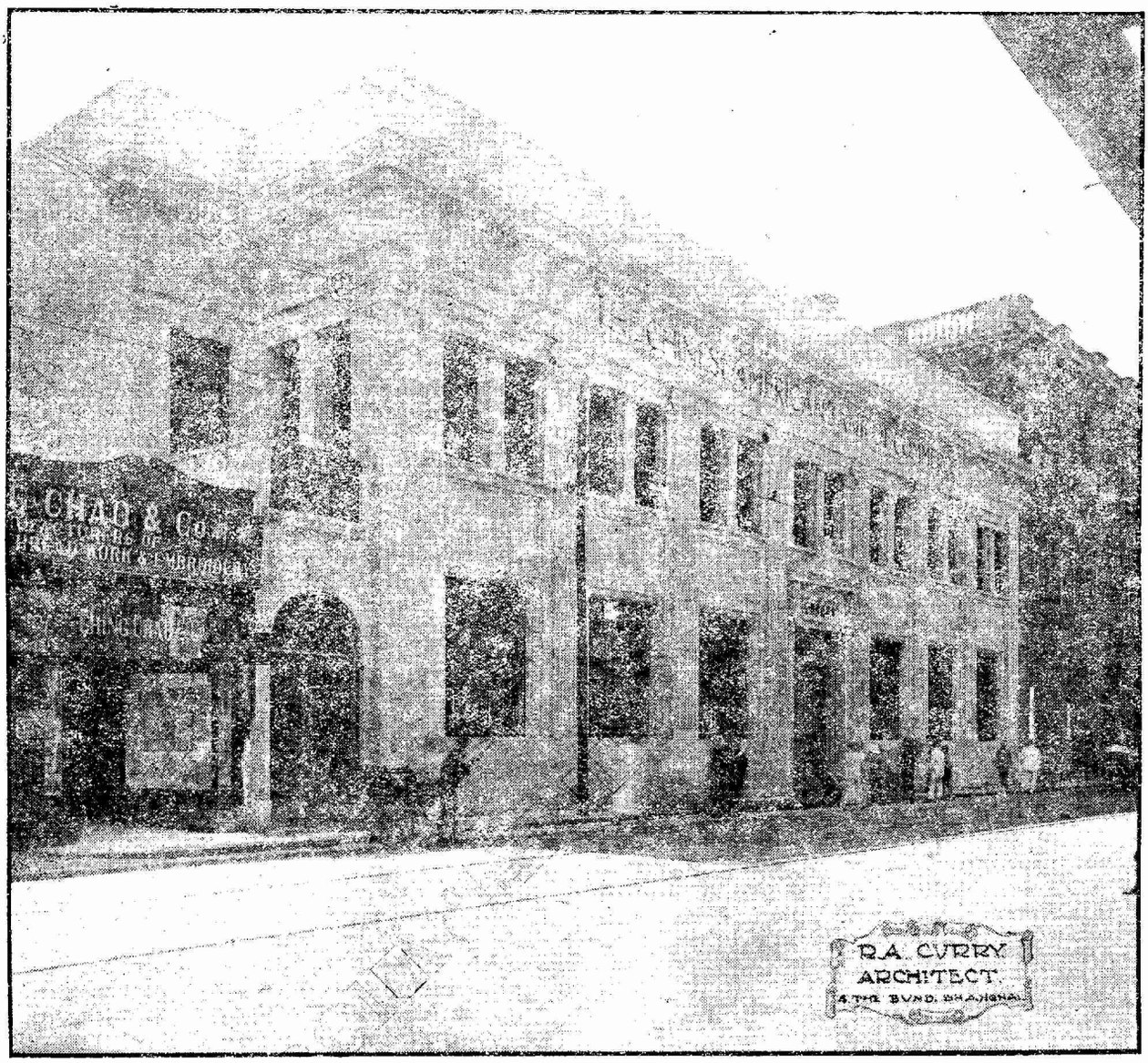
"The breaking of rock and the placing of same in the track as ballast would be the next item which will employ a large number of hand laborers and which will make no demand upon the credit of China. The hills and mountains are full of rock useless for other purposes. The point is that these people must be fed. Being fed, their labor is at the disposal of the government which saves their lives. Will the government have the wisdom of directing it into useful and profitable channels? If the present Cabinet can answer the question satisfactorily; if it can show at the end of this calamity a capacity for organization; if it produces out of the wreckage of people large works of public benefit and preserves a population still self-respecting, and self-supporting; it will win for itself not only the confidence of the entire Chinese people but the admiration of the nations abroad. It will rehabilitate the standing of the Chinese leadership. It will create a confidence in the fundamental soundness of China and the inate Chinese ability, such as will make possible those other projects involving foreign co-operation which hitherto have been looked upon as necessary to the salvation of China."

"Indeed, if a good beginning along this line is made," concluded Mr. Baker, feeling highly enthusiastic over the opportunity that is the government's for turning the disaster into a blessing, "the International Consortium may perhaps be influenced to extend immediate aid for constructive projects in China which will make the financing of the late stage of the famine much easier than any one expects at the present. There is no doubt of the fact that if effective action is taken by the Cabinet at this time, all foreign residents in China will unite in bringing to bear such pressure as they can summon upon the Consortium financiers for this purpose."

Peking, September 17,1920.

(Note: The day following this interview, Mr. Yih Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, announced that after conference with Mr. Liang Shih-yi, he had decided to build two short railways using famine relief labor. One line is to be the Shihchiachwang-Tsangchow line, which will connect Shansi with Tientsin, and the other line is the Chefoo-Weihsien line.—Editor.)

Chinese-American Bank Opens Shanghai Office



New Home of the Shanghai Branch, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce.

The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce (Commercial and Industrial Bank of China) operating under special charter from the Chinese government opens for business in Shanghai on Friday, September 24. The bank was organized by a group of American financiers in co-operation with Chinese financiers about a year ago and now has offices in Peking, Tientsin, Chentow, Hankow, Harbin and Manila. Branches in Tsinan and Canton are soon to be opened. Hon. Chien Nen-Shun, former Premier is president, while J. A. Thomas and Hsu En-yuan are vice-presidents. H. A. Allen will be manager of the Shanghai branch and the assistant managers will be Louis Shen and Soo Yii K. Shen, the latter formerly being assistant manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The capital of the bank is $10,000,000, half being subscribed by the American shareholders and half by the Chinese shareholders.

The location of the Shanghai office is at 11 Nanking Road which has been completely remodeled and rebuilt for banking purposes. R. A. Curry and associate, L. E. Hudec, were the architects. The building occupies 105 feet on Nanking Road and is two stories in height. The elevation shows the influence of the Palladian idea with an adaptation of Greek motives, which have become a feature of bank building construction in the United States. It supples the unconscious feeling of strength and security necessary in bank construction. The interior chamber is octagonal combining beauty and efficiency. It is fitted in Italian marble with bronze fittings and teak woodwork. Although limited by the retention of the old walls and pillars, the proportions of the interior are well balanced. The architect has made free use of the revived Greek motives. The effect is unusually new and pleasing.

The general contractor was Ma Fel, while Andersen, Meyer and Company installed the plumbing, heating, electric wiring, and electrical fittings. The marble was supplied by Finachairo and Company; the furnishings by Arts and Crafts and K. V. Shen and Son. The safe is of Herring, Hall Marvin type, installed by Mustard and Company.

The building has been completed in four months,

What is the Trouble in China

BY JOHN EARL BAKER
Adviser to the Ministry of Communications

SUPPOSE we all stop talking about China and go to work? Everybody seems to know what the trouble is with China but still her ills remain uncured. The watched pot never boils. If the farmer was forever pulling up his grain to see whether the roots were growing, he would never have a harvest. But the farmer is too busy sowing more seed, plowing more ground, or cultivating what seeds are already pushing shoots above ground to bother with the roots which are out of sight. Doesn't much of the disturbances, the suspicions, the intrigues in China come about because people both in office and out do not have enough to do?

Soldiers suffering from shell shock, crazed by the scenes of the charge and the horrors of the trenches, are being brought back to their normal conditions by means of simple activities of the hands. Belt weaving, wood carving, basketry have the power to sooth the bewildered mind and arouse the dazed intellect until the usual interest in life is awakened. China bewildered with the complications of modern life after centuries of seclusion, dazed with the revelation of her weakness when her pigmy neighbor leads her about by the nose, must have her mind composed, her interest aroused by some real work upon which the attention of the nation can be focused.

No one knew this better than certain leaders of 1912, who realized the great change into which they had ushered their country and how that change would lead to confusion of counsels unless there were some worth while activity to fix the attention and challenge the constructive instinct of the country. With this in mind it was proposed to build fifty thousand miles of railway in ten years. Eight of those years have elapsed and not five hundred of those fifty thousand have been built. The man who would make himself an Emperor instead of an empire-builder thereby lost a great opportunity and his life.

Here was the program: –

1. A line from Canton to Chengtu
2. A line from Canton to Yunnanfu
3. A line from Lanchow to Chungking
4. A line from the mouth of the Yellow River to Sinkiang
5. A line from Chinwangtao to Urga.

But what was the reception given to the plan? Some questioned the wisdom of the routes. Others doubted if the mills of the world could produce the rails and rolling stock for such an extent of line. Another raised the question of where the money was to come from, while other superior persons merely smiled that anything of the sort should be expected in China. And while these of little faith scoffed and obstructed and looked for reasons why the thing should not be done, could not be done, they forgot about the great gains which might be won if it were done. And the tempter bought the soul of him who might have been empire-builder with the promise of becoming emperor.

But what are those gains which might have been won? First, let us be very sordid. The construction of this amount of line would have required the constant attention of a great number of would-be officials, whose time would have been put to a useful purpose rather than to intriguing for place and preferment. This one factor would have had a tremendous influence in unifying and solidifying the influence of powerful personages in Chinese political life. This amount of construction would have set to work thousands upon thousands of Chinese workmen who whether they work or not must be fed, but when earning wages may feed themselves better. This increase in the well being of such a large number of people would have relieved the pressure for places in the army, reduced the number of *hunghutze*, and allayed the discontent which now makes easy the task of any who would disturb the public peace. The task of officials who at every turn are accused of selling the public property would be infinitely more easy, for accusation grows out of discontent not out of knowledge. The importation of the vast sums of hard money which would have been required by such a program of construction would have gone far to relieve the money stringency which led to the unlimited issue of irredeemable bank notes and the evils which have come in their train.

But go a bit further. In these eight years some of these lines would have been built through. Note that some lead into what are now sparsely settled territories, while others lead into regions whose products are so numerous that the overplus is carried over mountains on the backs of men, in such quantity that telephones and electric lighting plants are carried back in the same way. Suppose that the surplus product in the one case and the surplus room for production in the other case were all brought to the doors of the coast cities of China and the people of Japan by means of railroads, think how this would lower the cost of food to all these millions. The Chinese fear for their future because of Japan. They rail at the Japanese greed for Chinese territory. But hungry people will stop at nothing, and the Japanese are hungry. Her rulers are hungry for power. Her people are hungry for food. "Support us in our plans," say the rulers, "and we will get your food." So Japanese soldiers are brought to China to get food for the people at home. And they will continue to come until the Japanese are fed. Meanwhile the Chinese people for fight bare subsistence because food is scarce and mouths are many. If they build these railroads they shall be able to bring food cheaply to these millions of toilers, but they shall also be able to take millions of such men from the crowded regions about the coast and establish them in homes on farms far inland where they will find their labor more fruitful, where their products will add to the worlds supply, and where they in turn will create a market for the products of handicrafts and mills along the coast and in foreign countries.

So far a mere outer fringe of the continent of Asia is put to productive purposes. Asia, the largest of the continents, supports its vast population upon only a fraction of her area. Put those interior regions in communication with the markets of the world, and one hesitates to forecast the results. Scientists state that prior to the opening of the Mississippi Valley to large scale agriculture, both America and Europe had been underfed. Men now living have seen the great improvement in the condition of life among all men who work, when that great development took place. It was followed soon after by the development of the Argentine, by irrigation in India. Add the American West, the Argentine and India all together, put their products upon the counters of the world at the same moment, and you scarcely measure the effect of opening up interior Asia to settlement and cultivation as this program of railway construction would do.

After the American Civil War politicians and scholars alike wondered from whence would come the money to repay the vast debt incurred, what

would induce these millions of young men, roughened by camp life and inured to danger, to resume quiet occupations. But we know the debt was paid and the soldier almost over night became a farmer. The United States built the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railways which opened that vast tract west of the Missouri to settlement. Soldiers built those railways. Soldiers settled the plains. Horace Greely's advice "Go West young man, go West" was accepted by hundreds of thousands, and lands which had supported wild animals have become the homes of 30,000,000 people and the granary of a hundred million more all within the space of fifty years.

The United States intends to repeat that example, and by irrigation and reclamation works she will first employ thousands of her returning soldiers and afterwards furnish them homes upon the land thus brought under cultivation, while they by their production will help relieve the increasingly serious food problem for the American mechanic and tradesman who has learned the pleasures of being well fed, and insists upon retaining them.

This slogan of Horace Greely's is applicable to China. Open up this vast interior to cultivation, and tell the Chinese young man to "Go west."

The Chinese have no manufactures to-day, as much because they have no one who can buy, as that they have few who can make. The Chinese craftsman is as clever as any. But his market is limited first by the inability of his fellows to buy and second by the lack of means of getting his article to a possible customer. He makes no farming machinery, because farming is done on such a small scale that there is no room for machinery. He makes no mining machinery for there are no mines. There are no means of carrying the heavy output of mines to places of manufacture. Open up this interior, connect up with mines on the way, and the Chinese will have a rural population which will have use for agricultural machinery, for clothing and other articles of manufacture, they will have cheaper food, and people will have some money left for articles of manufacture after they have satisfied the mere cravings of hunger. They will have products to export and the means for buying imports. The nations abroad will then seek to curry their favor, rather than look upon them as a mendicant among nations, a political "poor relation."

With manufactures, with lines of communications so that the whole strength of the nation can be concentrated on a single threatened point, the Chinese need fear no power on earth. They are weak now because they do not have the tools of warfare, because each province stands along. A small nation may now flout them with impunity, because she attacks but one province at a time. District by district their land is occupied. Piece by piece their sovereignty is eaten away. Why? Not because China has not courage, is not vast, does not have great potential power, but because she can bring only a small portion of her power to resist an attack at any one point.

But it is not yet quite too late. China has lost much, both in land and in pride. She is threatened with the loss of more. But should the Chinese spend all their days in weeping and quaking? What they have lost is but a fraction of what they have yet to lose. If they act now, if they unite their people and put them at tasks which will make them strong they may yet not only hold their vast remaining strongholds, but so check the invader as to render him harmless. If the 40,000,000 of Japanese have made themselves so strong in 50 years the 400,000,000 of Chinese can certainly do as much. The Chinese know the means. They have the power. Their people are fed whether they work or not. Out of their 400,000,000 they have the labor to build these railways ten times over, without reducing their production in any other department. Labor is half the cost of railways. The other half can surely be secured from abroad. Only a few years ago, foreign capital came as an intruder seeking Chinese labor and opportunity. Surely when Chinese labor and opportunity invite capital to return, it will not refuse. The Chinese shall name but one condition,—that such capital shall be a guest. It may have profit it shall have honor, it shall have protection. But theirs is the house, they must remain masters of the house, and when the period of the invitation is over the guest shall depart carrying their blessings, his honors and his profits, but no more.

Peking, September 8, 1920.

Philippine Islands Need Chinese Labor

(Philippine Press Service)

HONORABLE Teodoro M. Kalaw, Secretary of the Interior and prominent member of the Council of State, speaking before the recently Fifth Agricultural Congress of the Philippines advocated Chinese immigration for the purpose of solving the local labor problem and developing in the shortest possible time the wealth in the natural resources of the Philippine Islands. He remarked that only a small proportion of the arable land of the islands is under cultivation, and that capital and labor are required to cultivate the vast potentially productive regions; but he said that it is an iniquity to invite investment of foreign and local capital in the islands while there is an inadequate supply of labor.

Hon. Teodoro M. Kalaw, Secretary of the Interior, Philippine Islands

"It is like opening the door on one side and closing it on the other," he said. Secretary Kalaw is a brilliant savant, who commands the general respect of his people. His address is the first definitive analysis of the industrial situation in the islands which has ever been uttered.

"It is true." he said. "that in the Philippines the immigration of laborers has been presented as an independent issue, and its presentation has caused a storm of debates and even protests, principally because the advocates of immigration have been met with the affirmation that we have sufficient laborers in this country; that the wages of Filipino laborers would be affected by the competition, and that Chinese or other Asiatic laborers would introduce among our masses undesirable habits and vices pernicious to their health and morality.

" . . Permit me to tell you that the matter is urgent and that all controversy should cease because while we are engaged here in these discussions the Congress of the United States has already supplanted our legislative authority under the Jones law, and has now legislated, and will continue to legislate for us on a matter which legitimately belongs to our government. From the second paragraph of section 1 of the Immigration Act approved February 5, 1917, it appears that the immigration laws of the United States and their future amendments are, and will be, applicable to the Philippine Islands until the Philippine legislature shall enact its own immigration laws. This is evidently contrary to the spirit and letter of the Jones law (organic law of the present Philippine government), section 10 of which authorizes the Philippine legislature to enact a law on immigration, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

" . . . Congress has been compelled to legislate for the Philippine Islands for the sole reason that our legislature has not done it. . . . What have our immigration laws done for us so far? They have brought us tens of thousands of foreigners to compete with us in industry and commerce, which is to say, they have brought us intelligence and direction, while what we now need is more laborers for our agriculture, who will be guided by our intelligence and direction. This is what we need, and this is precisely what we cannot get with our present laws. These laws prohibit contracts, the admission of illiterates and the admission of Chinese, three elements which we must have if we need any immigration at all.

"To be brief, I am of the opinion that an immigration law of our own is indispensable, in the first place, in order that we may reconquer a legislative power that our legislature has lost, as we said before; and, in the second place. in order to remove from the sphere of theoretical and academic discussion a subject which is essentially practical, so that the force of arguments may be, or may not be, confirmed by the force of facts. I am one of those who believe that we cannot close our doors systematically to the foreigner who comes here to work for our prosperity, provided he comes under regulations promulgated by our government. Such foreigners would be a disturbing element if they came here to intrigue and command, but not if they come here to work and obey.

"Do you know how long it would take us to open all our arable lands to cultivation without the aid of immigration? Ninety-three years! Almost a century! Increased production obtained through contract laborers would be of general benefit to our laborers, whose fortune and descendants remain on our soil and whose duty it is to defend the fatherland in the hour of peril. The law could be drafted in such manner as to safeguard the interests of these, our compatriots, and provide an immediate remedy for danger should it ever arise—. . . an immigration limited as to purpose, time and number of immigrants, under the so-called labor contract system, without the supply ever exceeding the demand, and after opportunity and preference have been given to native laborers. In this manner we shall be able to make a practical and final test of this great question in a gradual manner and without social upheavals, until experience shall have shown us whether we should rectify our course or continue along it."

Secretary Kalaw prefaced his remarks with a clear-cut picture of the world today, saying that fortunately the Philippines are not perplexed with the general turmoil and have therefore the opportunity to solve their problems in calmness. His attitude agrees with that of the Agricultural Congress, which has been the moving influence in the advocacy of Chinese immigration properly restricted.

The Uncrowned King of the Igorots

BY FRAZIER HUNT

Special Correspondent, the *Chicago Tribune*

UP here in the heart of these wonderful mountain trails of Luzon I have come on to the twilight of the glorious old days of the Empire. It is an echo of the times when Americans were uncrowned Kings and there was adventure and romance and possible a shiny spear behind every waving tropical bush.

And here as ruler of the once Head Hunters and the pagan Ifugao Igorots lives the last of the old line of American kings. He has no royal heir.

His name is Major Bill Dosser and he bears the titles of Provisional Commander of the Constabulary, and Lieut. Governor of the Mountain Province of Ifugao. But he's really a king—supreme ruler, high priest, and potentate of the 66,000 peaceful, dog eating, beetle nut chewing, bubud drinking, G string clothed Igorots of these mountain valleys.

Twenty years ago in the real days of the Empire when the U. S. army ran these islands, there were a thousands kings like Bill scattered about. They chased insurrectos, built roads, handed out justice,—sometimes with slightly heavy hands,—brought peace and American efficiency and fought fever and bandits and lived like the kings they were should live. Then most of them abdicated in favor of a civil government.

But to a few hundred there were still tiny empires to govern. After all even the job of uncrowned king has many fascinations. Them was the days—the days of the Empire.

But time was rough on the king business here and so little by little these military governors and district sovereigns and local potentates took off their campaign hat crowns and let some plain citizen who didn't know a Krag rifle from a mountain crag prove that the pen is mightier than the sword. Native governors and sub-governors and presidenties percolated in until finally only a handful of the old timers were left.

And now Bill alone holds down a throne. Gently, forcibly, patiently, squarely Old King Bill Dosser hands out justice and order up here in his hills. For one thing Bill enforces a bone dry law on the old and gallant custom of head hunting. And Bill makes the kids go to school and little by little is bringing in American Christian ideas.

These Ifugao Igorots of Bills, like all the other 800,000 odd non-Christian tribes of the islands, offer delicate problems for the future. In the south there are 315,980 Mohammedans who will brook no religious interference and are suspicious of the intentions of the Christian Filipinos. They are of

Malay origin and with their Mohammedan fanaticism are desperate fighters. It will take the most careful handling to even keep them peaceful and long and wise and patient efforts to implant the culture of modern civilization in them.

In other parts of the Islands, mostly in Luzon, there are 699,000 pagan people, most of whom are ignorant, poor and practically uncivilized. The task of educating and Christianizing and up-lifting these hundreds of thousands is no small one.

Under the inspiration and supervision of the Americans this job was well started. It was fundamentally one of education and communication. Millions of dollars were spent on carving roads and deep cut mountain trails that would let civilization trickle down to these pagan valleys.

The momentum of the great work started by the Americans is still carrying it forward and the native officials are trying their best to fall into step. Progress here will always be slow and trying because the custom and superstitions and faith of these native pagan tribes is centuries old.

Slowly the children are being forced into the schools and there little by little they are being taught new ideas of life and citizenship. The Christian Filipinos are sincere and eager in their efforts to bring these tribes up to their new level.

The scores of Americans who spent many of the best years of their life among these pagan peoples are all gone now. Only Bill Dosser—and he too sits in the twilight of the glorious old Days of the Empire.

The Shantung Strawbraid Industry

BY LESTER MAYNARD

UPON the opening of the Treaty Port of Chefoo to foreign trade and residence in 1862 it was found that an important local industry existed in the plaiting of straw and the making of hats for the Chinese. Foreign exporters promptly saw the opportunities for trade with Europe in strawbraid and exports started from Chefoo, the braid going forward in sailing ships. In the early days of the trade local braids were known as Chefoo White, Chefoo Mottled and Rustic and Pearledge. These trade names were later altered as will be subsequently shown.

In the early days of exporting, braid was purchased by weight, the unit being the picul (133-1/3 lbs.), but this method was of necessity abandoned as the makers soon found that by soaking the braid in water they greatly added to its weight although naturally on the long journey to Europe the braid was ruined as a consequence. Purchasing by the bale was then introduced but no definite standard was established, the contents being noted by the number of pieces of special length. Later standard units were adopted and packages now consist of either 240 or 480 pieces of 30, 60 or 120 yards per piece. This standard has been definitely accepted by the Chinese.

Original patterns were all made of "Whole Straw" but later with the growth of the industry Swiss and Italian fancy patterns were copied. With a view to plaiting lighter and more attractive braid the splitting of straw was started and the higher grade patterns are now plaited with split straw.

As a substitute for Italian "Fedal" Laichow Mottled braid was introduced and soon found a world wide market.

The industry, under foreign impetus, has grown to such vast proportions that it is the main source of income for a considerable proportion of the population of North Central Shantung Province and the industry has extended to other provinces, mainly Chili and Shansi, and in fact, wherever wheat is grown strawbraid is plaited.

Following the establishment of an important strawbraid market at Chefoo exporters at Tientsin and Shanghai became interested and later, after the building of Tsingtau, that city became an important market for braid. With the completion of the Shantung Railway and the more convenient transportation facilities offered the trade was diverted from Chefoo to Tsingtau. Upon the outbreak of the Great European War Tsingtau was besieged and eventually captured by the Japanese and of necessity the trade routes were altered again, bringing Chefoo forward as the strawbraid market. This, however, was only temporary as the handicap under which Chefoo labors in not having rail communication with the interior makes it impossible to hold this trade. Should the Chefoo-Weihsien Railway be built there seems little doubt that this port will be able to hold its own as an important strawbraid market but it is doubtful if it will ever again become the premier market in China in this article.

The main producing centers of Shantung Province are in the Tsinanfu Consular District and to the westward of the Chefoo Consular District and the most important centers of Northern Shantung are: Shaho (沙河), Laichow (萊州), Pingtu (平度), Changi 昌邑), Shoukuang (壽光) and Yangshin (陽信) from which Chefoo draws its supplies. Of these centers only Laichow, which lies North of Pingtu, is in the Chefoo Consular District, being the most northwestwardly Hsien in the district. Braid from these districts is collected at Shaho where it is reassorted and packed and transported to Weihsien (濰縣) on the Shantung Railway to be marketed in Tisngtau and Tientsin, at present relatively only small quantities coming to Chefoo.

Sinchwang (辛莊), Chaocheng (朝城) and Kwangcheng (觀城) are the producing centers of the western part of Shantung Province with Nanlo (南樂) just across the border in Chili Province and Tenghsien (滕縣), Ningyang (寧陽) and Matow (馬頭) in the southern part of the Province. The districts of northern Shantung produce the best grade and highest priced strawbraid and it is the better qualities and kinds of this braid which are marketed through Chefoo. Piping and Split and all kinds of Fancy Split patterns are made in this region.

Laichow Mottled or Tientsin Mottled which are made in Sinchwang near Tsinanfu in western Shantung no longer enter the Chefoo market being conveyed by rail either to Tientsin or Tsingtau. Chaocheng and Kwangcheng Mottled, also known is Laichow Mottled, are the other principal braids of western Shantung. Prior to the building of the Shantung Railway these were all brought overland to Laichow and marketed in Chefoo.

The producing centers of south Shantung are of lesser importance, Tenghsien producing a small quantity of Mottled braid and Ningyang plaiting two main qualities known as Ningyang White and Ningyang Tuscan. Matow formerly produced in considerable quantities a braid known as Matow Tuscan which was marketed in Chefoo and also sent direct to Shanghai by junk but at present this braid is not on the market being out of fashion.

During the German occupation of the Kiaochow Peninsula serious efforts were made to introduce this industry into the neighborhood of Tsingtau but all efforts failed.

Practically all the strawbraid of Shantung Province is made of wheat straw the only exception being a small amount of Rustic Braid made from barley straw.

Foreign markets for strawbraid are governed by changing fashions and consequently great uncertainty prevails as to the probable future demand for any particular kind of braid. Generally speaking higher prices are paid in the American market than in London and it usually follows that when the demand in America becomes slack the London market becomes active and vice versa. Frequently American buyers cease direct importations from China and make their purchases in the London market. France is a fairly heavy buyer, the trade for the entire country being centered in Paris and the smaller markets of the world are supplied by New York, London and Paris, and before the war Dresden, with China braids.

Straw which is to be used for making the braid is sorted according to length and size and the plaiting is done entirely by hand, the straw first being moistened in water to make it pliable. Comparatively small quantities of braid are made from whole straw. The straw is split by inserting a sharply pointed instrument, with a varying number of cutting knives on the sides, the straw being split into pieces of equal width as desired. Fine straws are usually split into from three to five pieces and coarser straws up to seven pieces. The braid is then plaited according to the desired pattern of a uniform width throughout and the small projecting ends of straw are rubbed off. The finished braid is then wound into bundles on specially built tables and over two wooden pegs set so that their outside measurement will be exactly sixteen inches apart. This not only insures the bundles being uniform in size but it also measures the braid acording to the following table:

Number of strands.	Number of turns.	Yards per bundle.
2	15	30
3	10	30
6	10	60
15	4	60
6	20	120

The table on which the braid is wound is grooved crosswise in three places between the two pegs and wine is clipped along the grooves and under the bundle for convenient tying. The finished bundles are then placed in a sulphur box for the purpose of bleaching. Wet sulphur is placed in the bottom of the box and the fumes bleach the straw. In the trade this is not considered as bleached strawbraid as it must undergo a proper bleaching process abroad before it can be used in the manufacture of hats and baskets. After this process the braid is delivered to the nearest collecting point where it is assorted and packed and forwarded to the principal markets of the locality such as Tientsin, Shanghai, Tsingtau or Chefoo. There it is unpacked and properly sorted and graded into qualities and accurately measured to quarter millimeters and all braid of the same quality, kind and exact size are then finally packed for shipment abroad.

Each bundle, which is known in the trade as a piece, is tied separately and is either 30, 60 or 120 yards in length and a package consists of either 240 or 280 pieces. High grade strawbraid made of split straw is packed in wooden cases for foreign shipment and plain braid made of whole straw is packed in bales.

Luton, in Bedfordshire, England, is the important center for the bleaching and dying of strawbraid and the place where the art has reached its highest perfection. With altered trade conditions brought about during the war and the fact that America is the greatest purchaser of strawbraid and that American importers are steadily increasing their direct purchases from the country of supply there is every reason to believe that in conjunction with the new dye industries in America the bleaching and dying of strawbraid will become an important industry in the United States.

The exports of strawbraid from Chefoo during 1919 increased about 20 percent over the 1918 shipments but this may be considered as only a temporary gain due to existing local conditions and upon the return of normal conditions in Tsingtau there is every reason to believe that the trade will return to that port unless Chefoo's interior transportation facilities are adequately improved.

The Customs' statistics show quantities of strawbraid by weight and as cheap qualities are coarse and heavy and high priced braid is fine and light and as at different times the demand alternates between the two the statements of exports by weight are of relatively little value. When considering the value of the exports when stated in U. S. currency the higher rate prevailing in 1918 ($1.193) as compared with 1917 ($1.02) makes the 1918 figures show a greater gain than was actually made when the values are stated in silver currency, the unit of sale.

As Chefoo is an outport and transhipps most of its cargo at Shanghai and as practically all the strawbraid shipped from here goes abroad the combined figures of direct shipments to foreign countries and shipments to other Chinese ports must be taken as Chefoo's strawbraid exports abroad and were as follows:

	1917		1918	
	Tons	U. S. Curr.	Tons	U. S. Curr.
Direct to foreign countries	1	$ 2,581.	21	$ 81,626.
To other Chinese ports.	258	1,090,591.	309	1,182,897.
	259	$ 1,093,172.	330	1,264,523.

Of the above amounts the declared exports from Chefoo to the United States amounted to 150,024 lbs. in 1917 valued at $354,083. and in 1918, 375,397 lbs. valued at $719,212. This increase is of particular interest in view of the import restrictions into the United States which were in force during two thirds of the year 1918.

Prior to the completion of the Shantung Railway in 1904 Chefoo was the undisputed strawbraid market, the braid being transported overland on pack animals. With the opening of the railway and the development of Tsingtao the market so entirely shifted that Chefoo ceased to be of any consequence as a strawbraid center. After the fall of Tsingtao in 1914 a considerable proportion of the trade returned to this city and American buyers again sought braid in this market. This is well illustrated in the following table of declared exports from Chefoo to the United States from 1914 to 1918 inclusive, there being no declared exports of strawbraid to the United States during the preceding years.

Year	Tls.	Value U. S. Curr.
1914	10,000	$12,560
1915	152,480	179,660
1916	254,090	385,142
1917	150,024	354,083
1918	375,397	719,212

The year 1917 ended with the demand for strawbraid weak and it was not until the purchasers in the United States entered the market in March and from then on until October that the market was active. In the early part of the year qualities were poor but it improved both in make and in color as the season advanced. Earlier purchases in the United States were for the 4½—6½ m/m piping but with the change in the fashion the demand was for coarser sizes. London importations were restricted to finer braids as under the British import restrictions licenses were issued by weight only.

The demand for split remained firm throughout the year, the supply being short due to the workers preferring to make piping which is an easier pattern to plait. Fine sizes were particularly short. The same conditions applied to fancy patterns and high prices ruled with a continued short supply throughout the year.

Laichow Mottled and White Plain braids were marketed in Tientsin and Tsingtau due to more convenient transportation facilities.

The estimated total stocks available for shipment in 1918 for Tientsin, Chefoo and Tsingtau stated in cases of 480 pieces of 60 yards each were as follows:

	Stocks	Sales
Piping	17,000	16,000
Split	4,000	3,000

Of the above 7,300 cases of piping and 1,200 cases of split were offered in the Chefoo market and the recorded sales amounted to about 6,500 cases of piping and 1,000 cases of split.

The following is the list of the principal strawbraid exporters of Chefoo:

Name	Nationality
Cornabe, Eckford & Co.	British
Debenham & Co.	"
H. Ching Kong,	Chinese
Shantung Silk & Lace Co.	"

Although Chefoo's future as the strawbraid market is extremely uncertain, depending entirely upon the construction of the Chefoo-Weihsien Railway, it is worthy the serious attention of American importers. It will be noted from the above list that there are no American exporters although America imports by far the greatest quantity of China braids and as the exports are extremely large American importers should find it to their advantage to establish their own branches for the purchase of strawbraids in the most convenient center rather than continuing to pay the high profits of intermediaries in addition to the regular buying commissions. As the exports from China are valued at approximately $3,000,000, per annum and as America purchases most of this the opportunities for establishing American export houses for this and other staple articles required in America should prove most attractive.

Chefoo, China.

Correction

In the Review for August 7, there appeared under the heading, "Who's Who in China," a biographical sketch of Mr. Tsiang Tseng-yi, Director-General of the Chinese Telegraph Administration. The biography was correct and we have no apologies to make on that score, but there was a blunder with the picture that accompanied the biography. The picture was not that of Mr. Tsiang, but the likeness of Mr. Hsu Fu-lin, Minister of Justice of the Military government, Canton. Since this is only our second offence in this connection in nearly four years, we trust the two gentlemen in question will pardon us for this unfortunate transfer between Canton and Peking. A biographical sketch of Mr. Hsu together with his picture will appear in these columns shortly. Both will appear in Volume, II "Who's Who in China," which also (we hope) will appear shortly.

Who's Who in China

Wang Nai-ping, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce

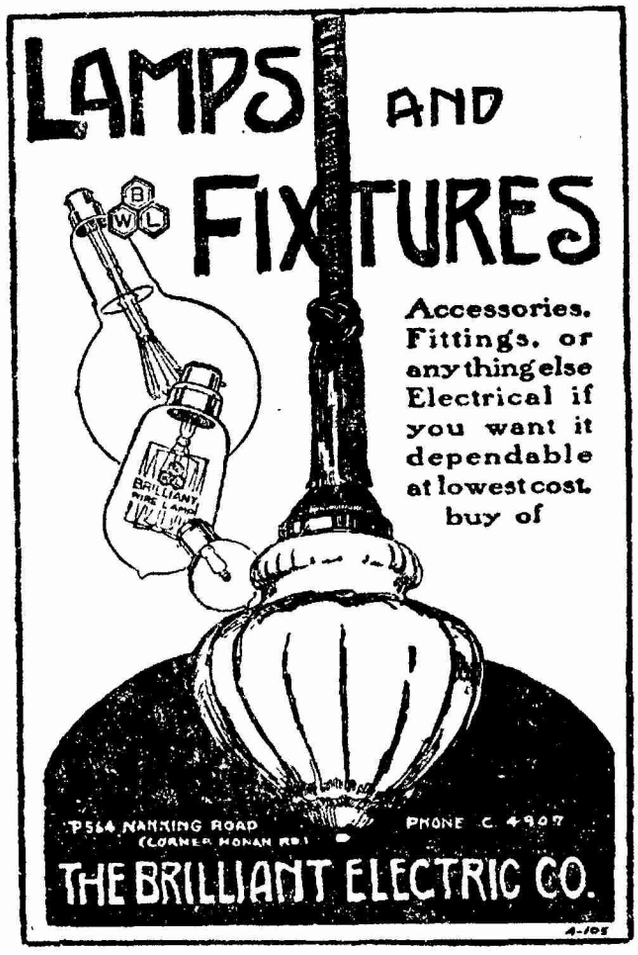
Mr. Wang is a native of Hsin Ming Hsien, Fengtien He was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce on August 11, 1920, being a protege of General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria.

He received his early education in regular Confucian schools, and gave up the studies after having obtained the degree of A. B. through competitive literary examinations.

He was first attached to the Yamen of the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces or Manchuria as a junior secretary. However, he gradually climbed up the official ladder.

In a few years he became chief of the bureau for the collection of duty on opium. Later he was appointed Director of the Native Customs at Sai Tsao Tai.

The next office he held was the Prefect of Chaoyang, which gave him much influence with high officials at that time. A few years afterwards he was transferred to be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the Prefect of Cheng Teh Fu or Jehol. He was promoted to be Taotai of Jehol in November of 1911.

Then came the first revolution which was also accountable for his loss of office. For a while he lived as a private citizen.

General Chang Tso-ling, hearing about the good work done by Mr. Wang in the Manchu regime, appointed him to take charge of the repatriation of tufeis in Fengtien. Having successfully completed the work, Mr. Wang was made high adviser to the Civil Governor of Fengtien. He is also adviser to President Hsu Shih-chang, their acquaintance being made in Manchuria when President Hsu was Viceroy there.

The report that the new Minister of Agriculture and Commerce was once station master at Mukden is incorrect. Soon after his arrival at Peking last August to reorganize the government, General Chang Tso-ling had the intention of appointing Mr. Wang, Minister of Communications.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Chinese Christian General Preaches A Sermon

From the "Central China Post" (British)

Happening to hear casually that Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian General, would address a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall yesterday afternoon at one o'clock we hurried through tiffin and hastened to the place, largely led by curiosity to see a man about whom we had heard so much.

If some foreign military man passing through Hankow had been similarly announced to speak, say in the Victoria Hall, at the same time of day we doubt if there would have been many present to hear but long before the appointed hour the Chinese had crowded the Y. M. C. A. Hall to its full capacity—the men on the ground floor and the women in the galleries—and as far as could be seen there was not a single foreigner present.

Punctually to the hour the meeting began. Three persons occupied the platform—Rev. T. K. Hu and the Rev. Shen Wen-ching, of whom the former led the devotions and the latter read the chapter, while the singing was led by a quartet of Chinese blind boys to the accompaniment of a piano, but all eyes were fixed upon the General, quietly seated at the back.

He is certainly a personality to be remembered and recognised without difficulty if seen a second time. He is of full six feet in height and powerfully built; his sun-tanned face expresses strong resolution and his plain uniform—which was by no means new and exactly the same as an ordinary soldier wears—set off his figure to advantage.

Altogether he looked an ugly customer, dour and determined—the kind of man one would rather not meet on a lonely road or in a dark night.

When he stood up to speak there was a grea transformation. The gloomy eyes lit up with intel ligence, and the face became sparkling with animation and speak he could—if he fights as well as he speaks China has in him a noble soldier. In a few moments he had his great audience hanging on his words and before long he carried all off their feet as shown by the cheering and incessant hand clapping. And yet he had no new doctrine to propound, but the basic truths which are common to all countries and all ages. Whether he was preaching Christianity or Confucianism there was little to show, but it was splendid common sense.

His text, as far as he had one, was taken from the chapter which had been read. The words were: "Let not your hearts be troubled," and he went on to say they were very much troubled indeed about many things.

There was the state of society, which was sadly in need of reform; there were the miserable conditions prevailing in the country, and the outlook in connection with the future.

He took it for granted that they all loved their families and wished to help them; that they all were ready to die to save their country as was so often said. Well, the way was to get saved themselves first.

They must secure the clean hand and the true heart; they must turn every moment of time to good account and trust in God.

When that was accomplished in the case of the individuals, the country, and the people would all be saved.

By turns he was satirical, humorous and appealing, and all the while most unconventional.

A religious service punctuated with roars of laughter would hardly have been approved of by the ultra-serious, but this was a purely Chinese affair and they ran it to suit themselves.

The sincerity and lack of selfseeking on the part of the General was apparent at every turn.

He spoke of himself as a poor man, a wanderer who had been in many places, and here he was only a passer by and altogether unworthy of the honor of being asked to speak to them.

He is certainly a strong personality and a force for righteousness for which China may some day give thanks.

It is rather striking that all the military men mentioned in the New Testament were fine characters, and we would set down General Feng Yu-hsiang as

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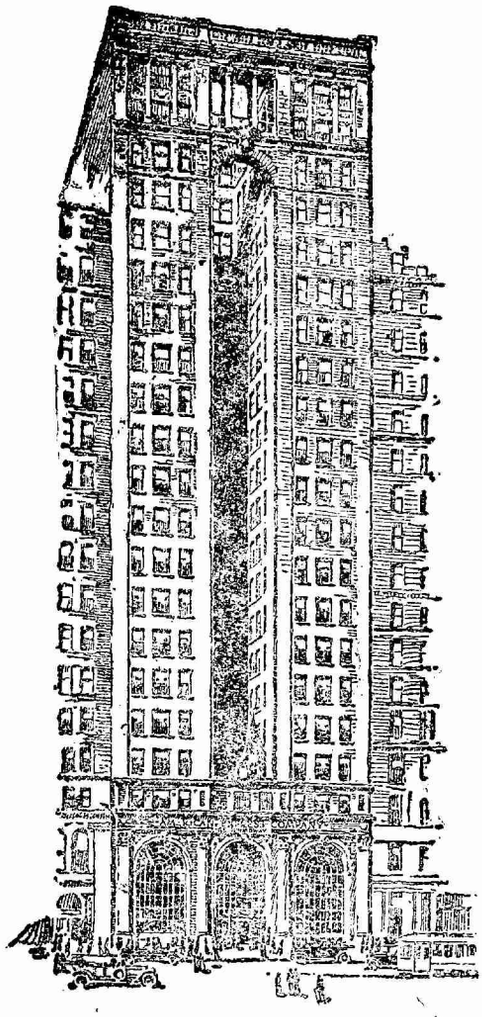

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being a worthy member of the noble group of which Cornelius, the Centurian of the Italian band, was a leading example.

Can American Ambassadors Adequately Represent America?

From the "Philippine Review" (Filipino owned)

This is high time for America to clean her diplomatic house. Such is the assertion of men who understand the diplomatic situation of the United States. In an article contributed by Hon. William Phillips, United States Assistant Secretary of State, to the *Forum* for February, he deplores the fact that American ambassadors are so poorly paid that they can not properly represent the dignity and wealth of the American nation in the diplomatic councils of Europe. While other nations, as England and France, are trying to maintain the dignity of their ambassadorial representatives in keeping with the rank of their respective nations, America seems to have a disposition to lag behind. For instance, in London, the French Republic owns a splendid mansion and the French Ambassador receives a salary of $45,000 per annum, while the United States has no residence and her Ambassador receives the miserable pittance of $17,500. In Berlin, both France and England own splendid government buildings and, in addition, pay their diplomatic representatives $33,938 and $48,932, respectively, while the United States owns nothing and pays her Ambassador the small sum of $17,500.

This same sentiment is voiced by Mr. Justin McGrath who has contributed an article on the same subject to *Hearst's* for April. He gives his impression of the United States Ambassador in Paris. In 1870 the American Ambassador in Paris occupied a room above a grocery store, and later Ambassador John Bigelow occupied the second floor of an apartment house. He remarks:

"Our legation in Paris has never been housed in a manner befitting our country's wealth and importance. Oftentimes, indeed, our Embassies were of a character, and in a location, to excite shame rather than pride in the breast of the American sojourner abroad who viewed them.

"It has been the same with our Embassies in most of the other countries in Europe. The niggardly policy shown by our government in providing quarters for its representatives abroad has been deplored by every American who understands Europe and who knows the value of dignified display by a nation which wishes its power and its influence copmrehended and recognized."

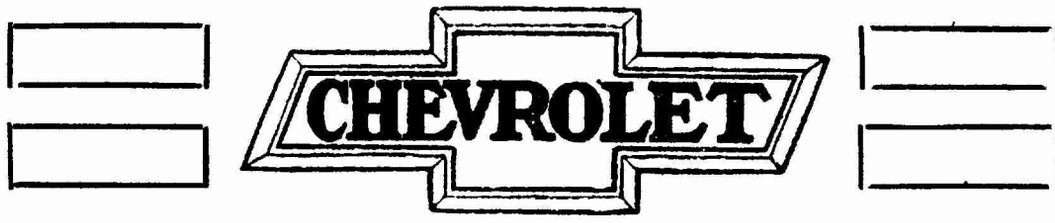
The late Mark Twain himself was a zealous advocate of a more dignified diplomatic representation of America abroad. He once said:

"Think of a seventeen-thousand-five-hundred-dollar ambassador! Particularly for *America*. Why it is the most ludicruous spectacle contrivable by even the most diseased imagination. It is a billionaire in a paper collar, a king in a breechclout, an archangel in a tin halo.'

On another occasion the American humorist remarked:

"A foreign representative to be valuable to this country must be on good terms with the officials at the capital and with the rest of the representative folk. He must mingle with this society; he cannot sit at home; it is not business, it butters no commercial parsnips.

"The old ham-and-lemonade sort of a diet, which so many of our representatives have been forced to hand out at their entertainments, has caused incalculable loss to the commercial influence of this nation"



BUY an automobile as you would buy a house. An automobile is a major investment and a similar utility. Be sure to choose one that you can spend long hours in without discomfort and without nerve strain. Be sure that it is built of good materials, strong and safe, that it is equipped with every convenience, and that its appearance will long be a credit to your practical good taste. The Chevrolet "FB 50" Touring Car has all these qualifications and in addition is very economical to operate.

Years of practical experience coupled with painstaking thoroughness on the part of the manufacturers have given to the Chevrolet an efficiency that is unaffected by adverse weather or road conditions. Endurance and consistent performance are two never failing attributes of the car.

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14-185

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Age	Amount	Age	Amount
1	$ 37.17	11	$ 710.54
2	76.88	12	821.12
3	119.98	13	943.09
4	167.53	14	1,077.66
5	220.72	15	1,226.05
6	280.44	16	1,389.58
7	348.72	17	1,569.91
8	427.73	18	1,768.70
9	519.10	19	1,987.74
10	610.17	20	2,229.29

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DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.
SHANGHAI
SOLE AGENTS

14-186

As Manchester Sees It

From the "Manchester Guardian"

The civil war which threatens to flare up in China is but an old trouble come to a crisis. For the Tuchuns of the Southern provinces have been battling, very lackadaisically, for a long time with those of the North. Personal ambitions, no doubt, play a great part with these military governors. But at bottom the conflict is on for and against Japanese dominance of China. The Southerners, representing the military elements, thrive on Japanese support and repay it by complete subservience to the will of Japan. They are in command of the capital and govern the government. As a consequence, the loans mischievously supplied by Japan have been in fact indirect contributions to the upkeep of their large and lawless forces. The Northerners are the vanguard of the formidable nationalist current which, by the refusal to sign the Treaty of Versailles, by the remarkable and extensive boycott of Japanese goods, and now by an attempt to get the government to dismiss some of the more prominent Japanese generals, shows itself determined to put an end to subversive Japanese influence. The political attempt having apparently failed, it is expected that the Northerners will bring up their guns and fight the issue out. Local observers fear, however, that, once let loose, the soldiery will find looting a more congenial and profitable occupation than war. Martial law has been proclaimed at Peking aud Mukden, and the Legation Quarter is being garrisoned and fortified.

Education For Chinese Women

That Chinese women should be given an equal opportunity to obtain university education and that there must be general reforms of womans education throughout the country are the objects of a movement recently launched by more than 500 girl students in North China, many of whom are high school graduates. There is a general feeling prevailing among Chinese girl students that the authorities are neglecting their efforts in making provisions for the education of the Chinese fair sex and that they have been devoting greater attention to the education of men. This feeling has prompted these girls to demand from the Ministry of Education an equal educational opportunity. Four representatives of them tried to interview the new Minister of Education, Fan Yuan-lien, who is more liberal in his views on such questions than his predecessors, a week ago, but on account of official business, he delegated a department chief to receive the students' delegation. They secured much satisfaction from the department chief. It is believed in educational circles here as well as in other centers of education that the educational movement started by Chinese girls in North China, which is successful thus far, will be spread to the provinces and will not cease until the authorities do not show any partiality between boys and girls in the matter of their education. Chinese educationalists as a whole recognize the fairness of the demand from the fair sex for an equal opportunity especially in view of the fact that in the last students' movement against the national traitors the Chinese girls played just as an important part as men students and suffered equally with them.

The petition which was submitted to the Ministry of Education at Peking last week by more than five hundred girl students reveals particularly what they want and generally what girls throughout

Continued on Page 181

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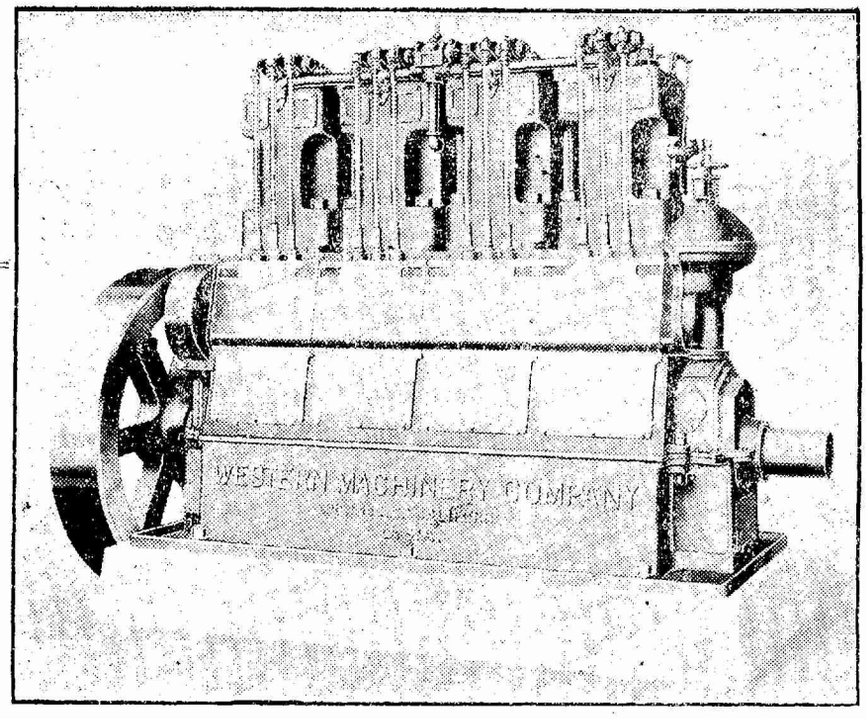

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14-187

(THIRD ANNUAL REPORT)

PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

EIGHTY WALL STREET, NEW YORK

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Louis Banigan	Francis R. Hart	Charles Meurer
W. W. Banks	Arnold Hartmann	Lester H. Monks
Edward B. Bruce	E. H. Hartmann	Andrew W. Preston
J. W. Conway	Frank Hawkins	George W. Simmons
William Endicott	Richard F. Hoyt	Royall Victor
Herbert Fleishhacker	M. F. Loewenstein	Herbert H. White
	Vilhelm Meyer	

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Edward B. Bruce.....President
Royall Victor .....Vice-President
E. H. Hartmann.....Vice-President
Louis Banigan .....Secretary
P. G. Sherwood.....Asst. Treasurer
H. M. Billingsely.....Asst. Secretary
L. H. Buckler.....Asst. Secretary
T. S. Longridge.....Asst. Secretary

Counsel

Sullivan & Cromwell

Auditors

Price, Waterhouse & Company

NEW YORK, July 29, 1920.

To the Stockholders:

The following report of the operations of your Corporation for the year ending December 31, 1919, is hereby submitted.

CAPITALIZATION

During the year $2,755,600, par value, of the unissued capital stock of the Corporation was issued or subscribed for at par. The total amount of the stock of the Corporation, issued and subscribed for, on December 31, 1919, was $8,528,300. At a meeting of the stockholders held May 5, 1920, the total authorized capital stock of the Corporation was increased from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000, consisting of 500,000 shares of one class having a par value of $50 each.

1919 EARNINGS

The net profits of the Corporation, on the basis of a consolidated statement, for the year ending December 31, 1919, after making provision for the estimated amount of income and excess profit taxes, were $1,331,452.23 or $7.81 per share on the capital issued and subscribed at that date. The average paid-in capital of the Corporation for the year ending December 31, 1919, was $6,421,815. The percentage of net profits on the average paid-in capital was 20.74%. The following statement shows the above earnings of the Corporation as compared with the earnings for the years 1918 and 1917.

	Fiscal year 1919	Fiscal year 1918	Fiscal year 1917
Net profits	$1,331,452.23	*$1,606,660.47	$1,226,624.28
Cash dividends paid	443,024.86	230,390.99	112,311.77
Percentage earned on Average Capital	20.74	32.45	50.79%

DIVIDENDS

Quarterly dividends at the rate of 7% per annum were paid on Feb. 15, May 15, and Aug. 15, and a quarterly dividend at the rate of 8% per annum was paid on Nov. 15.

BALANCE SHEET

The net worth of the Pacific Development Corporation, on the basis of a consolidated balance sheet, was on December 31, 1919, $12,446,529.04, giving its stock a book value of $72.97 per share as against its par value of $50 per share. The total net worth of the Corporation and its subsidiary companies, on the basis of a consolidated balance sheet, including minority interests in its subsidiaries, was on December 31, 1919, $13,439,716.67. Attached hereto is the Balance Sheet of the Pacific Development Corporation as of December 31, 1919, certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company.

1919 BUSINESS

The Philippine Islands, in spite of the temporary checks resulting from the armistice, has enjoyed a prosperous year. The total foreign trade of the Islands amounted to $231,756,878 as compared with $233,793,694 for 1918. The 1919 trade returns show imports of $118,639,052, and exports of $113,117,826.

The Pacific Commercial Company showed during the year a substantial increase in its turnover, especially in imports, the total of import sales increasing during the year 23 per cent., as compared with 1918. This increase has been the result of the intensive selling campaign which has been carried on by the Pacific Commercial Company in the

*NOTE:—The figures given in this report of the net profits of the Corporation for 1918 are given at $1,606,660.47 instead of $1,736,905.10 as they appeared in the Second Annual Report of the Corporation, the difference being due to the fact that in the preparation of the 1918 figures the amount of the excess profits taxes payable was underestimated by $130,244.63. Our auditors believe that ample provision has been made in the accounts for the 1919 taxes.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING, DECEMBER 31, 1919.

Philippine Islands for the last three years. The Islands are covered by Branch Offices, traveling salesmen, and trading schooners. The company now has on its books over 12,000 accounts with the small merchants all over the Islands, and the extensive publicity campaign which the company has carried on in establishing a market for its trade-mark goods has done much to stabilize its regular monthly turnover of imports into the Islands.

In China the high rates of silver which prevailed throughout the year had a deterrent effect on exports but to a considerable extent counteracted the increased gold price of imports. While the political unrest resulting from the conflict between the North and South and the changes resulting from the substitution of a republican for a monarchical form of government have continued throughout the year, there has been a most marked growth in the national feeling among the masses of Chinese people. The industrial development in China, which received its great impetus from the war, has shown a very rapid growth. The foreign trade of China for 1919 was the highest on record, the total being Haikuan Taels 1,277,807,092, an increase of Haikuan Taels 237,030,879 over that of 1918. This total on the basis of the average rate of exchange of Haikuan Taels for 1919 is equivalent to $1,769,762,822.

The business of Andersen, Meyer & Company's engineering and machinery lines showed a marked growth during the year. The orders on hand on December 31, 1919, amounted to more than $20,000,000 against orders on hand of approximately $8,000,000 on April 1, 1919.

The war has not only brought great prosperity to the Orient but has affected the peoples of the Orient most profoundly. During the fall of 1919 and spring of 1920 the Chairman of your Board of Directors and the undersigned made an inspection trip covering the principal offices of Andersen, Meyer & Co. in China, the principal offices of the Pacific Commercial Company in Japan and the Philippine Islands, and visited the Celebes, Java, Singapore, Siam and French Indo-China. We found everywhere not only abundant evidence of the prosperity which has come to the Orient as a result of the war, but of the growth of national feeling among the people of the various countries. The wisdom of the American Government in extending to the people of the Philippine Islands greatly increased local autonomy is amply proved by the general contentment evident among the people of the Philippine Islands and their attitude toward the United States, which is little short of patriotism and which evidenced itself in most marked ways by the efforts made by the Philippine Islands to co-operate with the United States during the war. The growth of the national feeling in China is most marked. The uncertain fate of Shantung Province, the home of Confucius and the cradle of Chinese civilization, has stirred the whole Chinese people to their depths, has resulted in the most widespread and consistently maintained boycott ever effected in China, and, indirectly has been a great stimulus to industrial development in the country itself. While a somewhat chaotic condition continues to exist so far as the affairs of the central government are concerned, the republican principle of responsibility of the individual for his government is being gradually extended from local affairs, which from time immemorial have been run on democratic principles, to the affairs of the central government. The Corporation as a whole has become more and more convinced that any foreign enterprise which expects to make and hold for itself a permanent place in the Orient must take into consideration the wishes and aspirations of the peoples of the countries where it operates, and so conduct its business that it will be welcomed and not merely tolerated. It is a source of satisfaction to be able to state that our organizations in the Orient are actuated by this spirit and that the relationships of our companies with the peoples of the countries where they operate are those of utmost cordiality and goodwill.

In line with this general policy, the Corporation has undertaken, in association with a group of closely allied interests in America, the organization of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce. This bank has been organized with a capital of $10,000,000 fully subscribed, one-half of this amount has been subscribed by the Pacific Development Corporation and its associates in the United States and one-half by a group of Chinese representing a wide divergence of political and business interests in all sections of China. The bank is organized under a special charter granted by the Chinese Government which gives to it the right to operate throughout China and makes its notes legal tender throughout the Republic. We hope that the bank can be made an important influence in strengthening the cordial relations between the two peoples and in the development of banking facilities in the Interior of China—a territory which is not touched by the foreign banks operating in the treaty ports and which we believe offers a most profitable field for its activities. We deem ourselves particularly fortunate in having secured as the American Vice-President of this bank Mr. J. A. Thomas, the former head of the British-American Tobacco Company in China and the dean of American businessmen there, and also, respectively, as the President and Chinese Vice-President of the bank, the Honorable Chien Nun Shun and Mr. Hsu Un Yuen.

A decision has been reached to confine the business of Hartmann Bros., Inc., to the lines of hides, skins and wool and the general import business of Hartmann Bros., has been combined with the export business heretofore carried on by the New York Pacific Commercial Company, the name of the latter company having been changed to the Hartmann Pacific Company, Inc.

(Continued on Page 180)

PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

(*Continued from Page 179*)

The International Vegetable Oil Company, in addition to operating its oil mills from the oil seed supplies of the South, successfully operated its Texas plants, during the off-season for cotton seed, by handling copra imported from the South Seas and the Philippine Islands. The business of the American Machine & Manufacturing Company showed a substantial growth during the year, about 50% of its business being domestic and 50% foreign, The company has established an engineering office at Madras, India, and has a number of active enquiries there.

During the year the Corporation has acquired all of the assets of the firm of Meurer Freres, which maintained offices in Canton, China, in French Indo-China, and in Paris. This firm had built up a successful import business with South China and French Indo-China and Europe over a period of twelve years of operation. Mr. Charles Meurer, the surviving partner of the firm of Meurer Freres, has become President and General Manager of a French Corporation, Societe Anonyme Meurer Freres, all of the stock of which is owned or controlled by the Pacific Development Corporation and which will act as the trading subsidiary of the Corporation in France and Southern Europe. The Canton office of Meurer Freres has been consolidated with the Canton office of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., and the French Indo-China offices of Meurer Freres will be taken over as a nucleus for the development of the business of the Pacific Commercial Company in that territory.

The Corporation has organized an English company, under the name of W. G. Pratt & Company, Ltd., which will operate as the trading subsidiary of the Corporation in Great Britain. This company is managed by Mr. Walter G. Pratt, who has been associated with Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., in China for several years. This company has been organized with a nominal capital of £10,000, and will act as a service company for our trading subsidiaries in Great Britain.

It has been decided to apply the proceeds derived from the sale of the Philippine Manufacturing Company in the Philippine Islands to the erection of a vegetable oil mill in Shanghai. For this purpose a corporation has been formed known as the Sun Cheong Milling Company and the plant is now under construction and is expected to be in operation before the end of the year.

For a number of years our San Francisco Office has been carrying on trade with the South Sea Islands and with a view of developing this trade the Corporation has organized a subsidiary trading company known as the South Seas Pacific Company, Inc., which is operating on a small scale in the Samoan Islands and continuing the import and export trade with San Francisco.

In the Fall of 1919 a situation developed in reference to Chinese Government finance which made it seem wise for the Corporation to purchase an issue of $5,500,000, face value, two year notes of the Chinese Government, these notes being secured by the revenue of the Wine and Tobacco taxes of the Republic of China, the loan agreement carrying with it an obligation on the part of the Chinese Government to appoint an Associate Inspector General of the Wine and Tobacco Administration, satisfactory to the Corporation, for the purpose of reorganizing the administration of these taxes in China and also giving options on future loans by the Chinese Government secured by these revenues. While the Board of Directors feels that this particular class of Chinese Government finance is generally outside the scope of the regular business of your Corporation, the loan was undertaken by the Corporation in the belief that it was not only a safe and profitable piece of business for the Corporation but that it would have an important bearing in cementing the cordial feeling which exists in China towards the American people and stimulate in this country an interest in Chinese Government finance which is necessary for the successful development of that country.

As a means of co-ordinating our various trading activities, a Committee, known as the Trade Advisory Committee, has been organized with Mr. M. F. Loewenstein, President of the Pacific Commercial Company, Chairman, and the executives of the Pacific Development Corporation and our various trading subsidiaries as members. This Committee acts in a general advisory capacity on all trade matters.

The Corporation has just issued $4,312,950 par value of stock for cash at par. Plans had been discussed for using a portion of the funds derived from this stock issue for the development of our oriental activities but in view of existing trade conditions your board has felt it wise to postpone all development for the time being and to use these funds to strengthen the position of our trading subsidiaries. While our export business to the Orient has shown a very satisfactory growth during the first six months of the current year our import and vegetable oil business has been adversely affected by the declining prices in many lines of raw materials with a resulting shrinkage in inventory values which will be reflected in the operations of the Corporation during 1920.

IN MEMORIAM

The Board of Directors record with deep sorrow the loss of their fellow director, Mr. George W. Dearborn, who died in New York on May 29, 1920.

By order of the Board of Directors:

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD B. BRUCE,
President.

September 25, 1920 MILLARD'S

the country need. In a general way it also shows why the fair sex is complaining of the lack of interest on the part of the educational authorities in its educational welfare. First of all, the petition suggests the raising of the standard of the high school for girls to that of the high school for boys. Secondly, it recommends the establishment of more preparatory schools whose function is to prepare girls for admission into high schools. These two points raised in the petition, it is understood, have received favorable consideration of the Ministry. The department chief, who received the representatives of girl students, assured them that the Minister would soon carry them into effect. The third point concerned the equal distribution of educational funds between girls' and boys' schools. The department chief informed the students' representatives that Minister Fan had thought over the matter and come to the conclusion that for the time being he could not introduce this reform on account of the facts that the budget for the current year had already been made and that it could not be changed, and that furthermore the government itself has been hard pressed for funds. The fourth point related to the equal distribution of government for higher education in foreign countries, the reason for this proposal being the need for girls to receive advanced education in order that they may be equipped with the necessary training to be teachers in institutions of higher learning and special schools in China. Hitherto, whenever the government at Peking or the provincial governments wanted to send students abroad, they awarded one scholarship to women irrespective of their qualifications. The girl students said they felt happy this summer when the Ministry of Education for the first time in Chinese educational history granted two scholarships to women. They expressed the hope that it would continue doing the same and would send more women students abroad. They stated that every other year ten women are sent to America by the Tsing Hua College for higher education and that none were sent last year because there were too many men students who had to be sent abroad. They pointed out the unfairness of this irregular procedure and demanded that the Tsing Hua College would not deviate from the old practice in the future. The department chief promised that he would report all these requests to Minister Fan for consideration and action. Truly the time has arrived that equal attention should be paid to woman's education in China. More educated mothers mean better citizens for China, morally, intellectually and physically.

H. K. T.

Pacific Mail Makes Semi-Annual Report

The purchase of the properties of the Hankow, Wharf and Godown Company's in Hankow by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was announced in the United States recently by President Baldwin in his semi-annual report to the stockholders of the company.

"Realizing the growing importance of trade between China and the United States," the report says, "your company has therefore purchased the Hankow Wharf and Godown Company's property at Hankow, China, this being one of the important points served by its transpacific steamers. Its position in China is thereby strengthened."

The net income of the Pacific Mail for the period, December 31, 1919 to June 30, 1920, of the company is shown as $1,198,815 Dividends for the period consisted of 50 cents a share and an extra dividend of $1.00 a share,

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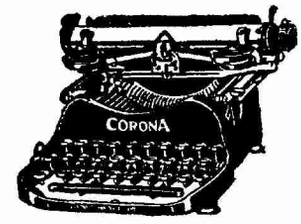

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to holders of record June 1, 1920. The dividends paid amounted to $450,000, leaving a balance of $748,815, from which allowance must be made for amortization and estimated federal taxes which have not yet been set up in the accounts. The gross revenue from operating commissions for the period was $4,748,057, an increase of $1,975,553 over the same period last year. Operating costs, however, including depreciation, overhead, etc., was $3,652,181, an increase of $1,875,367, over the first six months of 1919. The total assets of the company are given as $11,201,473. The surplus fund is $3,050,209.

The report states that the Far East and Manila-East Indian services of the company have been taxed to capacity during the six months recorded. The establishment of the around the world freight service of the company has been met with success and six vessels have been assigned to the run. In order to relieve the fuel oil situation, the company is now having constructed tanker of a cargo capacity of 3,118,592 gallons of oil, which will be placed in operation about the first of May, 1921.

Because of the success of the San Francisco-Central America-Baltimore line recently inaugurated by the company, a combined passenger and freight service will be maintained as soon as the new Shipping Board passenger vessels are received for the Pacific line. The *Ecuador*, *Venezuela*, and *Colombia*, supplemented by the *Cuba*, recently acquired, will be placed in this seivice.

Advertising Club of China Has Novel Program

Inaugurating a program which has never before been attempted by any of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, the Advertising Club of China, Shanghai, will begin the working out of a hypothetical merchandising problem as its procedure for the winter of 1920. The first meeting will be held late in September to consider the preliminary steps to be taken.

The program is called "A Tin Can, Being a Hypothetical Problem in National Advertising in China." The essentials of the problem are: The China Milk Products Company of America has established a branch factory in Shanghai to manufacture a line of milk products for marketing in China. A general office has been opened in Shanghai, including executive, sales and advertising departments, and is completely equipped to carry on relations with the Home office, and take care of all commercial needs of China.

The club will sit as the executive board of the company considering the inter-relationship between the manufacturing, selling and advertising departments; the design of a name, a trade mark, size and package form for three products especially adapted to trade in China; a general plan of campaign to reach all possible consumers for the first year; a plan to stimulate the wholesale and retail trade; the co-operation of an advertising agency; the formation of a budget for the first year; and the actual advertising campaign.

The meetings of the club are to be opened to the business men of Shanghai, who are given the liberty to adapt any of the material presented or conclusions reached to their own business. Further information regarding the program may be obtained from Benton Sanders, secretary of the club, Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai.

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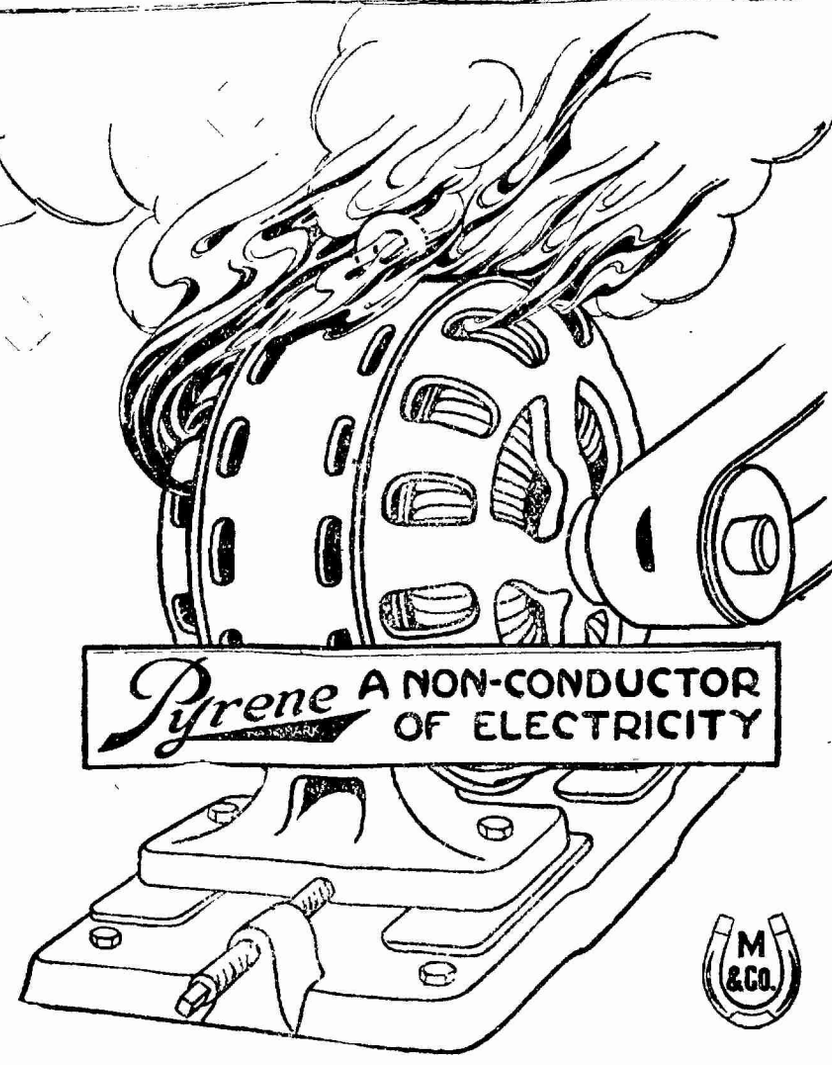

Pyrene became an important part of the army equipment during the war in Europe. Practically every British, American and French motor car and aeroplane carried a Pyrene Extinguisher. In many branches of the service Pyrene is a standard part of the equipment.

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Sole Agents

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M & Co.

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The First Pastor of Community Church

The Rev. Luther Freeman, A. B., D. D.

Dr. Luther Freeman of Pittsburgh, Pa., who is expected to arrive in Shanghai next month to become the first pastor of the Shanghai Community Church, has been pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the last seven years. Dr. Freeman is a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University and of the School of Theology of the same institution, holding both the A. B. and D. D. degrees. He has served as minister of some of the largest Methodist Episcopal churches in America, among the posts held being at Newton Center, Mass.; Portland, Maine; Kansas City, Mo.; and Chattanooga, Tenn. For several years he was president of Morningside College, Iowa. During the war he served with the Red Cross Relief and acted as a regimental chaplain of the forces. He will be accompanied to China by Mrs. Freeman and their youngest daughter. They have a son on the faculty staff of Tsing Hua College, Peking. Dr. John C. Ferguson of Peking was a classmate of Dr. Freeman.

An organization meeting for the purpose of adopting a constitution and electing a governing board for the new Community Church will be held in the Masonic Building on Sunday, September 26, at 5:15 o'clock. Although the Community Church is a direct outgrowth of the American Song Service which has been in existence for some three years, membership in the new organization will be open to persons of all nationalities who subscribe to the bond of union to be adopted next Sunday. More than 100 persons have already signified their willingness to affiliate with the new organization. For the present the new congregation will meet in the rooms of the Masonic Hall, but ultimate plans call for a permanent location in the western district of Shanghai.

Government Railways Issue Summary for 1919

The total value of the Chinese government's indebtedness of the Chinese Government Railways, as given in the Summary Report on the Working Result for 1919, is placed at $170,684,640.82, the total government equity standing at $188,623,768.37. Operating revenues for the year of 1919 show an increase of approximately 44 percent from 1915, with a total of $82,000,000. Operating expenses, however, show only an increase from $30,000,000 in 1915 to $37,000,000 in 1919. At the time of the report the administration was approximately 5,500 kilometers of line.

The amortization of the Canton-Kowloon loan, according to the report, begins this year with the paying off of £85,500 a year. The further amortization of the Tientsin-Pukow loan starts at £150,000 a year in 1921 and in 1922 the amortization of the Hukwang loan will be on at £92,000 or more a year. Profits are expected to increase to meet these obligations, although present conditions are such that there will be no difficulty even though profits remain stationary.

The standardization program, and the interchange of rolling stock, which is now under way, and the through billing of goods, which will be inaugurated in 1921, are all expected to augment the revenue of the administration and hold down its expenses, according to the summary.

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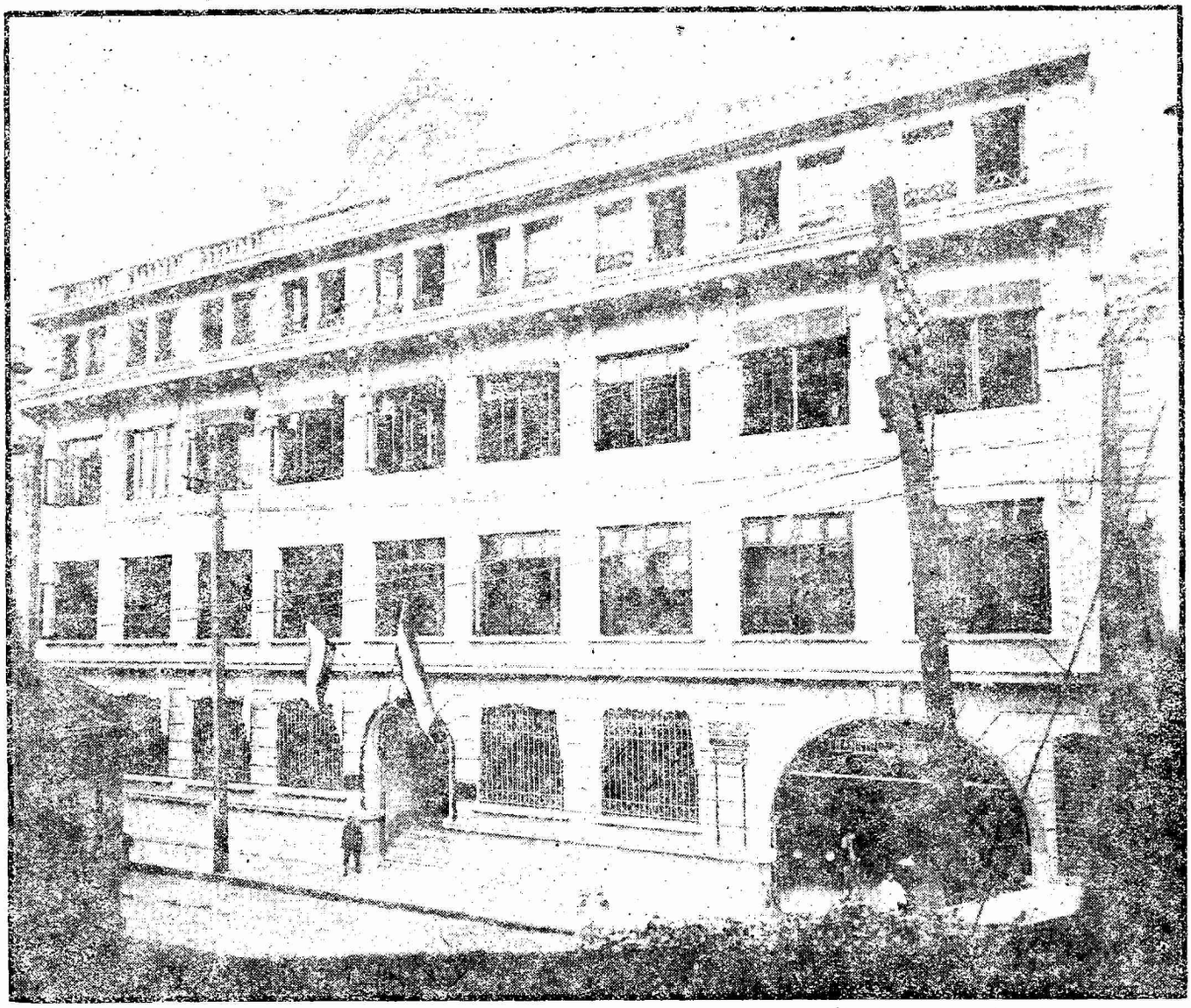

Modern office structure on Kiukiang Road, the ground floor of which is occupied by the Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Hwei Hai Industrial Bank Opens Shanghai Branch

The Hwei Hai Industrial Bank., Ltd., opened its Shanghai branch with a public reception on September 17 and at the close of the day deposits had been received to the amount of $2,000,000. The bank occupies its own building, being a part of the interests of the Nantung Industries, who have recently completed a modern office building on Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, to be their home in this city. The Nantung Industries under the direction of Chang Chien, Chang Cha and Chang Chien, Jr., are coming to be known as one of the greatest, modern commercial factors in China. A complete list of the activities of the corporation may be found in the advertisement of Nantungchow, the home of the industries, in this issue of the *Review*. The head office of the Hwei Hai Industrial Bank is at Nantungchow.

The new bank was organized by Chang Cha and Chang Chien and is headed by Chang Chien, Jr., adviser to the military and civil governors of Kiangsu and auditor-in-chief of the Administrative Board of Nantung Industries, as president. The manager of the Shanghai branch is S. S. Yang, former manager of the Salt Industrial Bank of Yangchow, who has been identified with banking in China for more than thirty years. C. C. Hsu, M. A. of Columbia University, auditor of the Administrative Board of Nantung Industries and secretary to Chang Chien, is sub-manager of the branch. The general secretary is C. Chu, Ph. D., of Columbia University, professor of economics at the Nanking Teachers' College, author of "The Tariff Problem in China" and an editor of *The Eastern Times*.

The foreign department will be in charge of C. P. Chow, B. S., a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, who also received the degree of M. B. A. from the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard. Mr. Chow is especially fitted to occupy this post having studied American and foreign banking systems and procedure at first hand. For three years prior to his arrival in Shanghai last August, he was a member of the staff of J. P. Morgan and Company, New York. Y. H. Wu will be chief accountant of the new branch and S. P. Li, T. F. Liu, and V. P. Hsi members of the business department.

Among the guests at the opening of the bank were: Tong Shao-yi, Dr. C. T. Wang, K. P. Chen, manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Y. Hsu, commissioner of foreign affairs, U. Y. Hsu, deputy managing director of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, Y. M. Chien, manager of the Bank of Communications, Y. D. Wei, manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, H. Y. Moh, Y. C. Tong, Fu Siao-En, manager of the Commercial Bank of China, Chu Pao-san, J. J. Bleeker, manager Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, Junkichi Matsushima, manager of Sumitomo Bank, Wang Keng Ting, Taoyin of Shanghai, Kai Fu Shah of the Han-yeh-ping Iron and Coal Co., and Sung Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China.

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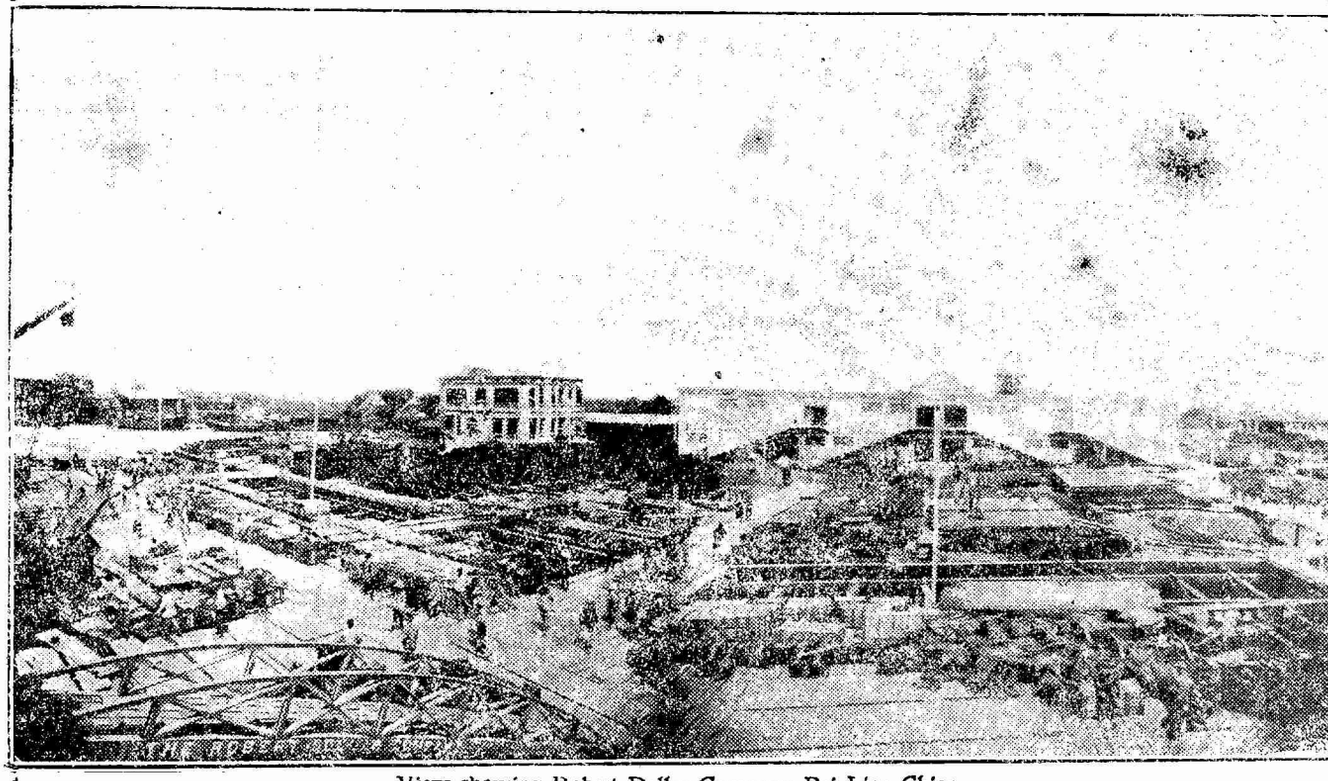

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Trade Returns for Yangtze Ports Issued

Rapid development in the commercial and industrial activities of the principal Yangtze ports from Chunking to Chinkiang are shown in the returns of trade and trade reports of the Chinese Maritime Customs for 1919, (Vol. II. Yangtze Ports), which has just been issued. The reports of the various trade centers along the river are especially well written and give an adequate presentation of the year's trade and commercial progress.

Hankow and Nanking, by virtue of their positions as the two largest river ports, are given the largest space. Statistics show that trade of the former port showed an increase over 1918 in the net value of Hk. Tls. 35,236,123—the tael during 1919 being equivalent to $1.39 gold. Industrial developments are marked by the establishment of three soap factories, seventy or eighty cotton spinning shops, twenty sock making concerns, six egg factories (for export) and three flour mills in Hankow, one sock making and one towel making concern, one cotton spinning and one silk spinning shop in Hanyang, and two soap factories, twenty or thirty cotton spinning shops and one cotton spinning mill in Wuchang. In the spinning shops the work is done entirely by hand. An increase in native banks and in agricultural activities is also reported.

The trade report for Nanking gives the volume of business handled during 1919 as Hk. Tls. 44,147,091 as compared with Hk. Tls. 24,368 in 1916, and Hk. Tls. 22,995,760 in 1918. Not only is the total volume a record but each of the separate items of foreign imports, native imports, and exports are record breaking. The trade in foreign imports, according to the report, was exceptionally good. In the field of foreign imports, American grey shirtings, sheetings and drills have made a notable advance. The imports of the two former materials approximately 43,000 pieces against a total for 1918 of 4,560.

The majority of the river ports, like Hankow and Nanking, show favorable increases in the volume of trade. Chungking, made the highest total in customs collections since 1908, when over half the duties were those of opium, and the establishment of new steamship lines makes the future of the port bright. The trade of the port of Wahshien amounted to Hk. Tls. 6,110,113, an increase of 9.4 percent over 1918. The trade of Ichang, Hk. Tls. 12,285,220, is the highest but one on record. Despite disturbed political conditions and the Japanese boycott movement, Changsha showed an increase of Hk. Tls. 2,039,405 over 1918—all in foreign imports.

The total net value of Yochow trade was Hk. Tls. 306,452 in excess of 1918, this port also being affected by the anti-Japanese movement. Kiukiang showed a record year, surpassing the former one of 1917, by Hk. Tls. 855,127, with a total of Hk. Tls. 43,262,123. Reports from this port also deal at length with the effect of the anti-Japanese boycott on the trade of that country in that district. Two good crops and an abnormal demand for Wuhu rice brought the net value of the trade of that port to the unprecedented total of Hk. Tls. 47,688,790. Chinkiang also showed an increase in trade volume.

That the anti-Japanese boycott had a deteriorating effect upon the entire trade of those nationals with the Yangtze river port is a fact which may be traced through all of the reports compiled. The following excerpt from one of the reports may be taken as typical: "The boycott against Japanese goods which was carried on throughout the summer caused heavy decreases in the importation of Japanese piece goods, their place being largely taken by American and English goods." The boycott, however, seems to have abated somewhat during the latter part of the

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year, the Japanese being also to regain a part of their lost footing.

Shasi is the only one of the river ports showing a decrease in trade during the year. This is accounted for by both disturbed political conditions, the city being in the hands of soldiers even at the time the report was written, and the aggravating effect of the boycott.

Who Wants to be a Traffic Cop in Shanghai?

Some idea of the traffic problem in Shanghai is indicated in the figures for traffic for a period of 12 hours, passing the corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads. The statistics as printed in the *Municipal Gazette* for September 16 are as follows:

"Census of traffic passing the corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads for 12 hours, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. in 1909, 1916 and 1920, including traffic going East and West, and North and South;

	April 7, 1909	March 23, 1916	August 27, 1920
Pedestrians	Not taken	35,588	40,645
Motor cars	299	1,610	3,124
Ricshas	16,460	20,441	18,189
Carriages	1,587	1,754	765
Tramcars	490	640	702
Tramcars with trailers	—	—	495
Wheelbarrows	513	1,785	923
Handcarts	95	341	448
Bicycles	859	Not taken	1,033
Motor cycles	Not taken	,,	161
Motor trucks	,,	,,	102

"It is estimated that 151,744 persons passed this corner during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on August 27 to 6 a.m. on August 28, 1920, as pedestrians, ricshamen, wheelbarrow men, drivers and passengers on the various types of vehicles. This figure is based on an actual census, averages, being taken for the passengers on motor-cars, trams, etc. The number of motor cars passing between 2 and 3 p.m. was 318.

Data Regarding the Soap Factories in Wusih, China

The following information regarding the soap factories in Wusih, Kiangsu Province, was supplied by the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank:

Names of Factories 廠名	Dah Tung 大通	Kwong Chien 廣勤	Yu Chong 裕昌	Fook Lee 福利
Location in Wusih 地址	Taiping Lane 太平巷	Huang Ni Tau 黃泥頭	Huang Ni Tau 黃泥頭	Huang Fau Dun 黃埠墩
Capital 股本	$20,000 二萬員	$10,000 一萬員	$10,000 一萬員	$4,000 四千員
Names of Managers. 經理	Lin San Gee 林善滋	Chang Teh Tsei 張德載	Chang Wen Pu 張文甫	Chu Kao Ting 朱皓亭
Production. 營業	20,000 boxes per month 每月出二萬箱	15,000 boxes per month 每月出一萬五千箱	15,000 boxes per month 每月出一萬五千箱	1,000 boxes per month 每月出一千箱
Date of Organization. 成立年分	2nd year of Republic of China 民國二年	8th year of Republic of China 民國八年	9th year of Republic of China 民國九年	9th years of Republic of China 民國九年
Trade Marks 商標	Stork Amidst the Clouds 雲鶴 Triangle 三角 Fan 扇子 Silk Worm in Mulberry Leaves 蠶桑 Peaches 桃子 Pair of Swords 雙刀	Bright Star 明星	Globe 地球	Northern Flag 北旗 A Jubilant Boy Holding a Coin 劉海 Good Luck Emblem 萬字卍 A Train 火車

Men and Events

H. W. G. Woodhead, editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* is in Shanghai for a few days to meet his wife and family who are returning from England.

Professor J. J. Heeren of Shantung Christian University, Tsinanfu, is in Shanghai this week, investigating the various college libraries in Shanghai.

F. J. Deane, manager of Andersen, Meyer and Company at Tientsin, returned to Tientsin on Friday, September 17, after a week spent in Shanghai on business.

Hsu En-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese-American Bank, who has been in Shanghai during the past week, is planning to depart for America on Saturday, September 25, where he will spend six months or more.

D. Roberts recently arrived in Shanghai to become a member of the faculty of St. John's University. Mr. Roberts is a brother of R. P. Roberts, acting president of the University in the absence of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, who is in America on furlough.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson, adviser to the President of China, Peking, was visiting in Shanghai last week. Mrs. Ferguson who has been in Mokanshan with her daughter, Mrs. G. E. Tucker of Shanghai, during the last two weeks returned to Peking with Dr. Ferguson.

The death occurred last week of Mrs. C. H. Westbrook, wife of C. H. Westbrook, professor of English at the Shanghai College, at the Isolation Hospital, following an attack of cholera. Mrs. Westbrook recently arrived in China on the *s. s. Empress of Asia.*

The directors and officers of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce (Commercial and Industrial Bank of China) have sent out invitations for the opening of the Shanghai branch of the bank on Friday, September 24, from ten until four o'clock p. m., at 11 Nanking Road.

G. W. Whitaker, representative of the Liggett Meyer Tobacco Company, is in Shanghai and is planning to depart for Manila on October 8, after which he will return to America. Mrs. Whitaker is accompanying him. They have been touring Japan, Korea, and North China.

S. K. Chen, assistant traffic manager of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway has resigned his present position to become assistant manager in the new Chinese-American Bank, (Commercial and Industrial Bank) which will open on Friday, September 24. Mr. Chen's place will be filled by S. F. Edward Yang, chief traffic inspector.

Miss Gertrude Howe, who has been connected with the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Nanchang, Kiangsi province, for several years has been granted the degree of Master of Pedagogy by the State Normal School at Yipsilanti, Michigan. Miss Howe, accompanied by Dr. Ida Kahn, is expected to return to China this fall.

Mr. Yang Tse Kia, a specialist in Industrial Chemistry, spoke on "Industrial Chemistry and International Trade" on Saturday, September 18, at 7 p. m. in the World's Chinese Students' Federation. Mr. Yang is a graduate of the Lyons University

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of France. He has now organizing a trading company to promote more commercial intercourse with foreign countries.

E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, is planning to leave on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, on Saturday, September 25, on furlough. He will join Mrs. Cunningham in America, Mrs. Cunningham having been visiting relatives in South Africa. M. F. Perkins, Administrative Consul, will be be acting Consul-General in Shanghai during Mr. Cunningham's absence.

Lee Zao-si, an expert in Chinese Phonology specially appointed by the Ministry of Education to make investigations about the Chinese Phonetics, arrived at Shanghai a few days ago. It is said that he will soon leave for Hangchow. The World's Chinese Students' Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road, have invited him to give a lecture on Chinese Phonetics on Wednesday evening, September 22.

Captain and Mrs. W. H. Lunt returned to Shanghai on Friday, September 17, from a two weeks visit at Peking with their son, Carrol P. Lunt, and Mrs. Lunt at the Wagon Lits Hotel. Captain Lunt has been a resident of China with headquarters at Shanghai for the last forty eight years and this was his first trip to Peking. While there Mrs. Lunt became ill and only since returning to Shanghai has recovered.

The wedding took place on Tuesday, September 22, at the British Consulate and later at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, of Ernest T. Jones manager of the British-American Tobacco Company, at Tsinanfu, and Miss Eliza Bland, who recently arrived in Shanghai from England. Mr. and Mrs. Jones departed for Peking and Tientsin on Thursday, September 23, on their wedding trip. They will be at home in Tsinanfu next month.

More than forty delegates to the Sunday School Worker's Convention to be held in October, were guests at a reception and tea given at the home of Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier on Friday afternoon, September 17, from 4:30 to 6 o'clock. The delegates are on a tour of China and Korea previous to the opening of the convention. Mrs. Lobingier was a passenger on the *s. s. Columbia* with the delegates to the convention from America.

The main offices of the British American Tobacco Company are being removed to Hongkong, due to the effect of the recent British Order in Council, which provides that the management of China companies operating under the British charters must be in the hands of British subjects. T. F. Cobbs, manager of the company, in Shanghai left for Hongkong on Tuesday. The order becomes effective on October 1. The Shanghai heardquarters will become a branch office.

According to announcement the next meeting of the Press Congress of the World will be held during March-April 1921 at Sydney, New South Wales. The change has been deemed advisable because of conflicting world meetings, congested ocean transportation and, particularly local conditions in New South Wales and throughout Australia. The Executive Committee of the Congress has been notified that the new nation of Poland will be represented at the Congress by a national delegation of journalists.

The first monthly meeting of the year of the Advertising Club of China, will be held on Thursday evening, September 30, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at 8:45 p.m. A booklet has been printed outlining the subsequent meetings for the year. S. Percy Westaway, vice-president of the club will be the speaker for the evening and will discuss the problems on the necessary inter-relationship between the manufacturing, selling and advertising departments of a concern selling tinned milk in China. It is requested that members be present at all meet-

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ings as the new subject taken up this year is closely interwoven and will bring out some things worth while knowing in advertising for the Chinese market.

As a result of the growing attendance of Korean School children in Shanghai, a meeting was held recently by the Board of Trustees at which it was decided to by the Korean residents to launch a movement to raise funds. for a Korean school. Woon-hong Lyuh, a returned student from America, was elected principal of the school. Mr. Lyuh is planning to start a campaign to raise $25,000 for the purpose of erecting a school. He is a graduate of Wooster University and later took a post-graduate course at Princeton University. The Advisory Committee consists of Dr. G. A. Fitch, Dr. A. P. Parker, Dr. F. Rawlinson, P. L. Gillette and Isaac Mason. In the appeal sent out for funds it is stated that there will be about 200 Korean children of school age within the next few years. Contributions may be sent to Woon-hong Lyun, No. 206 Lung Men Road, Shanghai, or can be passed through the Advisory Committee.

News from North China

The Japanese newspapers report that the Bolshevik propagandists in China are proposing to remove their headquarters from Shanghai to Peking.

Mr. Harding, of the British Legation, will leave Peking in a few days for Japan. The trip is entirely private. Mr. Harding will stay at Tokio for three weeks.

Dr. Griffyth Thomas, who delivered a number of lectures at the Tsing Hua College and other institutions of learning in Peking during his one week stay, has left for Tientsin.

The second game of football took place on the afternoon of September 15, between the Dutch Legation and "A" Coy., Wiltshire Regt. before a large turnout at Peking. The visitors won the game.

Sir Beilby Alston, British Minister to Peking, who is now on leave in England, is expected to return to his post before Christmas. He has just reached London from America, and will stay there for six weeks before departing for China.

The rumor that two Vice-Ministers for Foreign Affairs will be appointed is denied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is, however, understood that the appointment of Mr. Liu Shih-shun to the post of Vic-Minister will be shortly made public.

Paul Kohn, manager of Messrs. Fearon Daniel and Company, Tientsin, will be married to Miss Bertha Barkovitch on September 28. Invitations for the reception which is to take place at 5 p. m. at the hong flat of the Company, have been issued.

A representative of the Ministry of Justice, Peking, Mr. Hu Hung-tsen, is in Tientsin investigating the embezzlement case in the Chihli Provincial Court, in which a clerk of the Treasury Department is alleged to be involved. The clerk has absconded.

Major-General Minami, commanding officer of the Imperial Japanese troops stationed at Tientsin on September 11, contributed Yen 1,000 to a relief fund to be subscribed by Japanese residents of Tientsin for the relief of the famine stricken in Chihli, Honan and Shantung.

CHINA'S PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

By Dr. Westel W. Willoughby

Professor of Political Science of John's Hopkins University, Former Legal Adviser to the Chinese Republic, and Author of "Foreign Rights and Interests in China."

With comments and observations

By Hon. T. R. Jernigan

Dean of the American Bar in China, Representative of the Hague Tribunal in China, former American Consul-general at Shanghai, and author of several works on China.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

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Liang Shih-yi was appointed by a Mandate issued this week Director of the Domestic Loan Bureau. He will direct the flotation of $60,000,00 short term domestic loan, half of which proceeds will be used to recall the depreciated Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Chia Wang La Cha Pa, a member of Parliament from Mongolia, has asked permission in a petition to the government for the establishment of a bank to develop Mongolian and Tibetan resources. He proposes to have the headquarters of the bank at Urga and branches at Peking and Kokonor.

Eleven persons were injured by jumping off a train from Tientsin to Peking on the morning of September 14. A fire occurred in a third class compartment filled with Chinese from a lighted cigarette being thrown amongst some papers. The train was stopped and the fire was quickly put out.

Dr. Philip Tyau, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was promoted last week-end to the position of Councillor. None deserves this promotion more than Dr. Tyau, who has been in the diplomatic service for many years. He for several years served as First Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London.

A meeting of the Diplomatic Corps was held under the auspices of Mr. Charles R.Crane, American Minister, on the 13th instant for the purpose of carrying out relief work in the famine stricken area in Chihli, Honan and Shantung. The result of the meeting was the decision to take concerted action in the matter.

Chien Neng-hsun, former Prime Minister, as representative of the President, left on September 12 for Nanking to persuade General Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu, to remain in his position as Northern Chief Delegate for Peace Negotiations with the South. Mr. Chien will also consult General Li concerning other political matters.

General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli and Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Honan and Shantung, returned from Tientsin to Paotingfu on last Saturday afternoon. Two special trains were prepared for him and the same distinguished gathering of Chinese officials to see General Tsao off was at the station to bid him farewell.

A large gathering, according to the *Star*, could be seen at the Russian Club at Tientsin on Monday and Tuesday, when the local Jewish Community assembled to celebrate their New Year. Rosh Hasono, New Year, is one of the imperative holidays in the Jewish calender, when the destiny of all the living is being registered for the final verdict on the Day of Atonement.

His Excellency Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, was appointed by a Mandate issued on September 15, Director-general for Famine Relief, with Wang Hu, Metropolitan Governor, as assistant director. At the same time a joint commission has been established by the Ministries of Finance, the Interior, and Agriculture and Commerce to deal with the question of practical relief.

Fifteen Greek letter men from American colleges and universities met at the A. B. C. Club on Wednesday evening at Tientsin and formed the Pan-Hellanic Association of North China. Stuart J. Fuller, American Consul General, was elected Honorary President and D. W. Smith secretary-treasurer. The next meeting of the association will take place at the A. B. C. Club on September 22.

The fall meeting of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers will be held at the A. B. C. Club, Tientsin, on October 6, 7, and 8. Among the addresses to be made are those by F. C. Rose, Dr. C. C. Wang, Minister Charles R. Crane, H. E. Hsiung Hsi-ling, and Minister Yih Kung-cho. The program consists of a trip to Taku, the inspection of the Taku Naval Dockyard, and of the engineering works.

The Peking government has decided to raise a short term loan of $1,000,000 to relieve the famine sufferers in North China. Both the President and the Prime Minister have given $100,000 each to the relief fund. General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting General of Manchuria, has telegraphed to Liang Shih-yi, stating that he would be willing to give employment to a limited number of people from the affected area in Manchuria.

Lieutenant Graff Lonnevig, a popular Norwegian officer employed in the Chinese Legation Guards under the command of General Munther, died on the evening of September 12, after a brief illness from typhus fever. Graff Lonnevig was 27, years of age at the time of his death, and the sad news came as a shock to many of his friends. The funeral service was carried out at the British Legation Chapel on the afternoon of September 14.

Hsu En-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese American Bank, left Peking last Monday morning for Shanghai from where he will proceed to the United States. The object of his trip is said to be twofold, namely, to attend to the affairs of his own bank and to look into the matter of the Wine and Tobacco loan made a year ago by the Pacific Development Company. Mr. Hsu is accompanied by one foreign secretary and Ling Yin-kuei, his lawyer.

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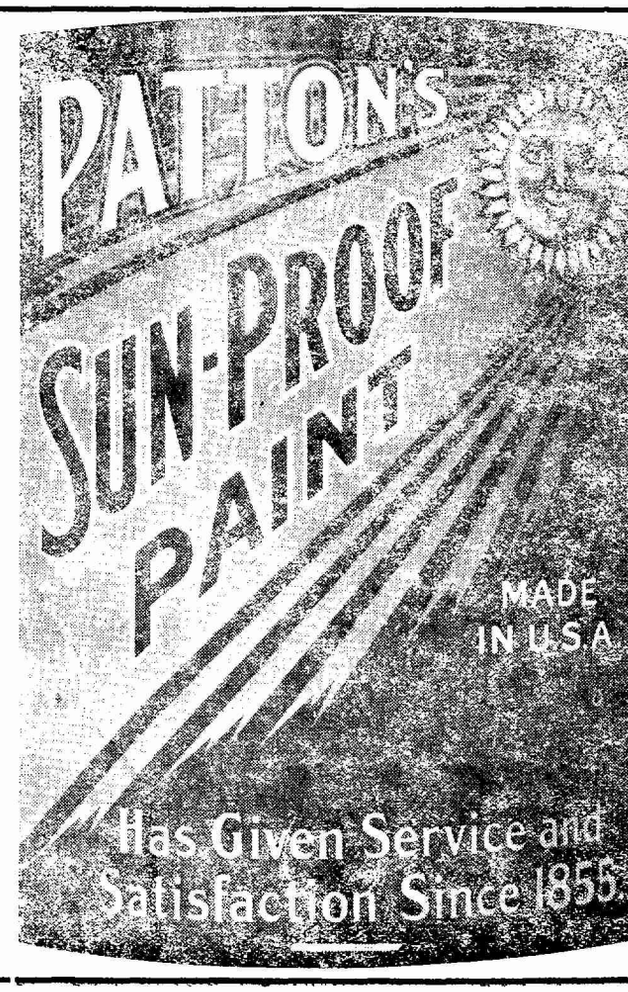

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The Third Engineering Conference of the Commission on Railway Technics of the Ministry of Communications was held at Peking from September 13-15 inclusive. The opening address was made by the chairman of the commission, M. H. Shen. The subjects discussed concerned standard specifications for steel bridges, standard construction gauges, standard cross sections of railways, permanent way, switches and crossings, methods to be adopted for describing curves and grades, etc.

The Governmet Gazette published on September 14, an important ministerial order by Yih Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, instructing the traffic departments of the Peking-Mukden, the Tientsin-Pukow and other railways to lose no time in making the necessary preparations for the establishment of adequate warehouses and other facilities so that Chinese and foreign merchants and passengers can entrust their goods, baggage and other articles to the railways for transportation without any fear of their losses.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister and President of the Chihli River Commission, has sent a letter to the Famine Relief Association of Five Northern Provinces in which he suggests that the American Minister be requested to ask the American Interational Corporation to make advances of the Six Million Gold Dollars Canal agreement in order to enable the Grand Canal Board to proceed with the improvement of the Shantung section of the Canal at once and thereby provide work for famine sufferers. Other proposals he made in his letter concerned the immediate undertaking of three other river conservancy works and the raising of $10,000 for famine relief.

Peking, September 18, 1920.

News from Central China

Bishop Logan H. Roots of St. Paul's Cathedral of the American Church Mission, Hankow, will return to Hankow from the United States this month.

Samuel Shen, director of the Telegraph Engineering Department of the Peking-Hankow-Railway, is visiting Hankow this week on business, stopping at the Hankow Y. M. C. A.

On receiving flood reports from districts in Hupeh, the Commissioner of Industries issued an order to all magistrates urging them to take immediate action to start forestation work in cooperation with leading gentry in their localities.

The preparation committee of the Hupeh Delegation for the proposed People's Convention has decided to exclude from its membership members of the Anfu Club, those connected with the monarchial movement and other political parties.

A ceremonious function was held on September 16, to worship Confucius with Sun Chen-chia, the new Civil Governor of Hupeh, officiating. The function took place in the Confucius Temple in Wuchang at 3 a. m., and many high officials were present.

Rear Admiral G. B. Borrett, Commander of the Yangtze Valley Patrol Forces of the British Navy, passed Hankow at the beginning of the week on his way to Chungking on the upper Yangtze. It is understood that he will confer with General Tang chi-yao.

The river steamer *Loong Mow* of Mackenzie and Company which had her nose broken in an encounter

with the rocks above Ichang returned from Shanghai on last Saturday with the damage perfectly repaired and continued her journey from Hankow to Chungking.

W. P. Mills, former secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Tokyo, is expected to arrive in Hankow this Saturday to be associated with the Hankow Chinese Y. M. C. A. He will probably take the place of R. B. Colson, whose death occurred in Kuling recently, as associate executive secretary.

Mrs. Ralph B. Colson, widow of Mr. Colson, associate executive sectretary of the Hankow Y. M. C. A., is now visiting Hankow prior to her departure for the United States. Mr. Colson's regretted death occurred at Kuling in August, and Mrs. Colson will go to America as soon as arrangements can be made.

A Chinese Insurance Association has been organized by the various insurance companies of Hankow, and has been registered at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hankow. The constitution and bye-laws of the association have been drafted after those of a foreign insurance association.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, whose troops are now stationed at Shenkiaki on the Peking-Hankow line near the Government Paper Mill, has opened a general storekeeper's shop there for the convenience of his soldiers, and is also printing a special newspaper called *The Soldiers' Weekly* to disseminate Christian literature to soldiers.

It is reported that General Chang Hsun, the noted monarchist, will be appointed Inspector General of the Yangtze Provinces in deference to the request of the Fengtien War Lord, Chang Tso-ling. General Tsao Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, has also agreed to the appointment. Chang Hsun was once Inspector General of the lower Yangtze Valley.

A party of 53 Congressman of the old Parliament of Canton passed Hankow this week enroute to Chungking where a convention is being called by General Tang Chi-yao with a view to forming a new administration governing the western provinces. The lawmakers were carried to their destination by a steamer of Mackenzie and Company.

Chen Show-chin, president and promoter of the Chung Hua University, Wuchang, will return to Wuchang shortly. Mr. Chen has been visiting the Strait Settlements to canvass overseas Chinese there for funds to extend the University, and is now visiting Nantungchow, China's model city in Kiangsu, studying the educational work in that district.

According to information from Dr. Woo Chung-yen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking is contemplating taking over the Russian Concession of Hankow and placing it temporarily under Chinese control and management, as the Russian Consul-General in Hankow will soon withdraw according to agreement.

In response to a call for help in the famine relief work in seven provinces, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Wuchang and Hankow has appointed a committee to direct an appeal for funds to all of the various guilds of Hankow and Wuchang. Prominent members of the Chamber have already donated large sums to aid the sufferers in the famine areas.

The district of Hsiah-tao-chen will have electric light before long, as a rich merchant in Hankow associated with the Chinese Red Cross movement has organized a company with leading business men of that

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This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

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district. An electric generator has been ordered from Anderson, Meyer and Company of Hankow, and the project is well under way.

The provincial government of Hupeh finds a deficit of $3,000,000 for the August budget, and needs the sum urgently to clear its debts before the mid-autumn festival. Most of these debts were incurred in reorganizing and disbanding the ill disciplined troops of Hunan. An urgent appeal has been sent to Minister of Finance Chow Tse-tsi for financial help.

Chang Ching-tang, brother of ex-Tuchun Chang-yao, was shot on September 11 by Tuchun Wang in pursuance to an order from Peking, after several months imprisonment in a jail in Wuchang. He was found guilty of inciting rebellion in Wusueh among the remnants of his brother's routed troops, and was probably the first outlawed general to receive capital punishment.

Another quiet and lifeless week was recorded in the markets for both exports and imports in Hankow during the last week. Excepting an improvement in clearances and a slight demand for greys in the market of imported piece goods, there is no change to report. And it is anticipated that no change may be expected until after the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival on September 27.

Word has been received that General Wu Pei-fu, China's national hero who has overthrown the Anfu military clique, will send a special train from Paotingfu to Hankow to take a group of students who are willing to join the ranks under General Wu. The group consisting of 80 students from middle schools and colleges in Wuchang will leave September 1. Most of these students are from the Government Teachers' College of Wuchang where a Japanese returned student is president.

As a precautionary measure against the rumored attack from the upper Yangtze by the Southern forces, Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan has completed defence arrangements with the Tuchuns of Hunan and Kiangsi. It is reported that Tuchun Tan Yen-kai of Hunan, following the recent collapse in the Southern Constitutional Government at Canton, has the intention of renewing allegiance with the Peking government in case acceptable peace can be arranged.

Southern forces under the command of General Li Lieh-chun, former Tuchun of Kiangsi, are threatening attack on Western Hupeh from Szechuen where they are planning a new government. The latest report has it that General Li and his troops have already arrived at Chungking, and are making preparation to come down river to attack the cities of Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang. In accordance with an order from Peking, General Wang, Tuchun of Hupeh, has mobilized his troops on the upper Yangtze in view of the threatened attack.

George Ch'ien Hsu, former editor-in-chief of the American daily *Social Welfare* of Peking and Tientsin, and Minister of Justice for the Consititutional government at Canton, visited Hankow this Friday after spending four days in the camps of General Feng Yu-hsiang to the Seven-Mile-Creek. He has just completed his lecturing tour in connection with the principles of Christianity and the saving of nations, having visited most of the important cities in South and North China. While in Hankow, he conferred with the leading Chinese and American

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

14-212

missionaries and secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Hsu was delegated in 1919 by the Chinese Christian Churches in South China to represent their interests at the Paris Peace Conference.

Hankow, September 18, 1920.

News from South China

The Yunnanese from Hunan are attacking the North River districts of Kwangtung, according to unofficial news received; but the administration only admits that the trouble reported there has only come from the bandits.

The West River districts in Kwangtung are now being guarded by Kwangsi troops just transferred there from Wuchow and other places of that province. Wai Wing Chong, a Kwangsi resident is now commanding the garrison at Shiuhing.

The Students Union of Kwangtung has decided to form anti-cigarette smoking societies in the different schools of the province. The society aims to first discourage smoking among the children and then the adults, especially among women folks.

The Macao Morning Post, a Chinese journal advocating much new thought and favorable to Chen Chiung-ming against Canton, has been suspended by the Portuguese authorities. Some weeks ago two of its editors were asked to leave that port for similar reasons.

The internal war does not seem to affect municipal progress in Canton. With the formal opening of the Taiping Maloo to public traffic, one may now go around the formerly old city with an automobile, the highest number registered for motor cars having reached sixty.

As a protest against the severe and unbearable censorship of the press by the authorities, the majority of the Chinese newspapers in Canton have agreed to refuse to publish the daily bulletin communicated by the military authorities supposed to give the official side of the war news coming from the Waichow districts.

A reign of terror is exisiting in some interior towns in Kwangtung, according to reports reaching here. Several villages have been entirely swept out by soldiers of the administration simply because of bandits having made them as headquarters. There is no way for the peaceful inhabitants to oppose the bandits when they are armed and able to do things at will.

The laborers of Hongkong and Canton are busily reorganizing their guilds under modern principles and regulations. The tea house waiters, barbers, painters, printers, women workers in the several knitting factories here, and others have already perfected their reorganization. The printers and the compositors in the Canton and Hongkong printing establishments are also organizing a strong union. They also publish a weekly.

The Lingnan Simpao, the Japanese owned Chinese daily newspaper in Canton, recently searched by the Chinese authorities, has not yet resumed publication. The Japanese proprietors are demanding satisfaction on the ground that they have been interfered with illegally as they are not subject to Chinese laws, while the Chinese government claims that the paper is within Chinese territory and must not publish matters against local policy.

In an effort to break down the opium trust and incidentally raise a large military fund, the Tuchun of

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Kwangsi recently caused a search of the leading firms handling the unlawful drug at Nanning. As a result, scores of firms, including some under foreign flags, were fined from a hundred to three thousand dollars each, aside from confiscating the contraband discovered. Launches and junks on the Nanning-Poseh run were also searched, and not only the illegal cargo, but also the vessels themselves were taken by the government.

According to a correspondent of the *Canton Times*, who has been specially sent to Waichow to cover the conflict up the East River, Waichow City, is still strongly fortified by the administrative forces. Farther up above Waichow, however, the Cantonese troops under Chen Chiung-ming have the situation in hand. The Cantonese troops are having the aid of the bandits who are disarming the Kwangsi forces in small groups more for their rifles than any other reason. The Kwangsi men cannot fight, it is said; while the Yunnanese siding with the administration have done most of the effective work for the present government in Canton.

Among the new features in the educational reforms and promotion now going on in Canton city proper are a staff of demonstrating teachers and a travelling library. Ten groups of expert primary teachers, each consisting of ten men, each man taking ten old style private schools in charge, would demonstrate to each old system teachers new methods of instruction, visiting a school once in every ten days, also acting more or less as an inspector of the schools concerned. From the traveling libraries one may borrow books at his door, returning same when the librarian makes his regular call with offer for new ones.

H. W.

Canton, September 10, 1920.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

September 17. Desolation and disease hold sway in North China territory, Tientsin report says.

September 18 Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes unofficial suggestion to Russian Legation, Peking, that present diplomatic and consular staff in country cease functioning as they do not represent present Russian government.——Famine relief fund reaches $1,600,000.——Rice in Shanghai reaches unprecedented price of $16.20 a picul.

September 19. Representative of Verdhne-Udinsk government in Peking offers Russian support in famine relief work.

September 20. Tientsin Relief Society raises $1,000,000 famine fund.——Ministry of Communications reports grain moving into striken territories.

September 21. Kwangtung forces capture city of Waichow, nine battalions Kwangsi troops surrendering.——Peking report says Japan has sent four Formosan regiments into villages along Tsinan-Tsingtao railway zone.——Peking issues plea for world aid in famine relief.——Hankow report says Peking government may take over Russian concession in that city.

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September 22. Rice goes to $17.50 a picul in Shanghai.

SIBERIA

September 22. Verdhne-Udinsk government lodges complaint with Japan against detention of delegation enroute to conference at Chita.

JAPAN

September 21. London dispatch says Japan expects United States to withdraw objections to Shanghai deal.

September 22. Tokio dispatch says government will await developments on California situation.

GENERAL

September 16. French and Italian Premiers favor immediate end of Russian-Polish war, Paris dispatch says.——Italian situation calming down, with labor party in favor of syndical control of industries, according to London dispatch.

September 17. Moscow Soviets favor establishment of Far Eastern buffer state.——U. S. Veterans of Foreign Wars pass resolution asking for exclusion of Japanese immigrants.——Paris report says M. Deschanel may resign French presidency on account of ill health.

September 18. Milan dispatch says seizures of manufacturing plants by laborers in Italian continues with peasants taking over lands.——London reports says British electricians strike has been settled.

September 19. M. Deschanel resigns as president of France, Premier Millerand regarded as probable successor.——Explosion in Wall Street, New York, does damage of $2,500,000, killing 15 persons and injuring 50, according to *Reuter* dispatch.——Czecho-Slovak cabinet resigns and is reformed.

September 19. Wall Street explosion believed to be result of bomb plot, estimated 33 killed and 500 injured, according to New York dispatch.——London dispatch says miner's situation is becoming easier.——Maine goes overwhelmingly Republican.

September 20. Two arrests made in New York explosion case, further evidence of bomb plot, death roll reaches 36.——Time bomb explodes in Genoa, Italy, Stock Exchange with property damage but on casualties.——Rome report says labor situation in Italy has become very acute, Signor Giolitti having given in to workers and advises employers to accept cooperation arrangements.

September 22. British coal miners situation remains unchanged, 200 cotton spinning mills idle because of workers strike, and possibilities of railwaymen's strike impending, London report declares.——Russia and Finland make treaty of peace.——Bolsheviki put on defensive with heavy losses as Polish advance toward the Upper Sereth, Paris dispatch says.

Correspondence

The Task of the Chinese Students

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

In studying the history of our country we noticed the fact that our country was established by our ancestors through the same process and with the same amount of hardship and of energy as the other nations of the world and that our ancestors did their task faithfully and therefore successfully.

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SHANGHAI

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They bequeathed to us this desirable portion of the earth with climate temperate, scenery beautiful, water plentiful, and valleys fertile. As for the way of directing the government they left us examples reign after reign and generation after generation. The splendour of our race was largely due to their exertions which we ought to appreciate not with our lips only but with our hearts and deeds.

Since they have been so kind as to leave us such a property as comprises all the values which we can hardly get in this universe; what should we do in order to requite them as their offspring and inheritors? The answer will be that,—we should show our appreciation. Truly, we should do so; but is that all what we should do? Certainly not. We often hear from our parents the following words:—"Filial piety means obedience to parents," that is obedience to parents is filial piety. Our farefathers, as they had faced all kinds of difficulties in establishing this state and giving to us this land on a well organized form must have expected us so keep and bequeath our inheritance until the end of the world. So the best answer of the above question would be this,—we should do what our ancestors have long expected their descendants to do.

The present situation of China is very dangerous and deplorable. Her area diminishes. Her finances are exhausted. Foreign tide is rushing in without cessation. Internal unrest agitates like bubbles. Party spirit has come to so severe a stage that we can hardly find any precedent in our history. The form of government is Republic, but in substance, it remains the same, perhaps even worse. Equality, liberty, and fraternity, the fundamental principles of a Republic have been swept far away. Public discourse concerning the government or those who are in power will certainly send the discourser into jail. The newspaper is no longer the organ through which the people express their sentiments. Any paper will be suppressed as soon as it makes such an attempt. Misery not peace, injustice not justice prevade this land. Wrong go all things. All these abuses are waiting for somebody to remedy. Who is going to take up this hard task of remedying the prevalent evils, political and social; of developing her natural resources; of dissolving the party spirit among the official class; in short, a great task of restoring China to her proper position?

Let us divide the inhabitants of China in to two classes in respect to knowledge,—the educated and the uneducated. The former class can be subdivided into two—the officers of the government and we fellow-students. Upon whom, which of these class of people does the task lay? The educated or the uneducated. Certainly the educated. The officers of the government or the students? In China at present the task lays upon the students. But somebody may answer that it is the duty of the officers of the government; students are not responsible for these matters; and what they are responsible for is to prepare themselves to serve their country. Yes, it is the duty of the officers of the government. But it is not true in China at the present time. She has not such a responsible government; and her officers do not do their duty as others do. Since both the ignorant and the official classes of people are excluded from the task of confirming the dsetiny of China, the only hope of saving China lies in the hand of the Chinese students; and therefore we students should take up this hard task of improving China in all respects. We must believe that the defects in the republican form of government are waiting for our work to perfect them. We must use our unflinching mind, kindling heart and most zealous spirit to fulfil the expectations of our farefathers. Ample is the task of the students. Rich too is the opportunity for us to perform our task which the writer sincerely prays the present Chinese students will accomplish as our ancestors.

LAKE. L. K. ZUNG

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Columbia Pacific Shipping Company, whose Far Eastern agents are the China Pacific Company, have opened offices in New York, according to a recent issue of the *New York Commercial.*

Manila will be connected with Cebu and Iloilo by air express soon, according to a recent report, by planes of the Philippine air service. Five hydroplanes have been purchased from the United States Navy and are now being overhauled. Two of the planes will carry sixteen passengers each, and the remaining three passengers. All will carry mail and parcels.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, the ships built in the United States officially numbered totalled 2,135, of 3,895,234 gross tons, an increase in the number of vessels but a decrease in the total tonnage as compared with the preceding fiscal year. From now on the monthly figures are expected to show a steady decrease for a period of six months, after which normal conditions will be reached.

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The *s. s. Wenatchee*, the first of the U. S. Shipping Board passenger and cargo vessels on the Pacific, which will be operated by the Admiral Line between Seattle and the Far East, will leave New York between the first and middle of November, according to recent reports. The vessel will make the excursion trip by way of Havana, the Panama Canal, Los Angeles and San Francisco, before going into Pacific service.

The following table of the world's raw silk production is taken from *The Silkworm*, the official publication of the Silk Association of America:

	1919-20 Pounds	1918-19 Pounds	1917-18 Pounds
Europe.....	4,928,000	6,977,000	7,154,000
Italy.....	4,045,000	5,941,000	6,217,000
France.....	397,000	540,000	452,000
Austria.....	*331,000	*331,000	*331,000
Spain.....	155,000	165,000	154,000
Levant.....	*2,293,000	*2,293,000	*2,293,000
Asia	92,890,000	80,637,000	77,698,000
China			
Shanghai ...	*27,190,000	*23,932,000	*20,565,000
Canton	*15,530,000	*8,230,000	*11,490,000
Japan	49,850,000	48,221,000	45,400,000
India.....	320,000	254,000	243,000
Total.....	100,111,000	89,907,000	87,145,000

*Estimated.

Estimates on the production of raw silk in China are based upon the exports, which are believed to approximate 45 percent of the total production. About 67 percent of the total production of raw silk in Japan for the season 1919-20 was exported, 67 percent for 1918-19, and 75 percent for 1917-18.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been practically featureless with fluctuations within narrow limits, with the net result of a moderate decline from last week's level.

There is little to be said on the crop questions, and the bulk of advices that have come in report that weather conditions on the whole have been favorable and that satisfactory progress is being made with the picking of the crop.

Meanwhile, regarding the general outlook, the legitimate surroundings of the situations continue to point to the probability of lower prices. Spinners continue to show apathy and the recent weakness in Mid-Americans will only tend to increase their conservatism and induce a policy of procrastination to be followed as long as possible, while the state of the world's financial markets has a disquieting aspect. It would be unwise to disregard the effect of the strength of the near months on the minds of the holders of actual cotton and on the actions of speculators, and although the immediate outlook therefore appears more or less involved, we continue to believe in lower prices in the long run.

Indian Crop.—We are indebted to one of our correspondents for the following telegraph information:—

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"Crop accounts less favorable on account of insufficient rains most parts Oomras Bengals. Tendency of market firm."

"Market strong and advancing market affected by absence of rains and shorts covering large blank engagements."

Yarn.—During the past week the yarn market has been on the easy side, prices having receded one tael. Trading between local dealers continued in fairly quantities, and direct trading with the local mills is anticipated in a couple of weeks.

Direct transactions with mills have been reported at extremely good prices for export to Mesopotamia and South.

Liverpool, September 14, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....64.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 9.50 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....21.57 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....19.08 ,,
,, ,, ,, January .....18.27 ,,
Market :—*Steady.*

New York, September 16, 1920.

New York Market :—

January .....24.18 Cents
March.....23.27 ,,
May .....22.90 ,,
Spot.....31.00 ,,
Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, September 14, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Fully Good Bengal, Sept....Rps. 215 per Khandy
Fine Oomra, Sept..... .... ,, 283 ,, ,,
Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 28.00
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf..... ,, 29.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 27.50
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 26.00
,, Nov./Dec. ..... ,, 23.50
Ningpo New Crop Spot ..... ,, 27.50
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

A few bales of China Steam Filatures have changed hands since our last report, at slightly lower prices. Japan has bought a few bales of Tsatlees, May Hun Yue, at Tls. 775, but otherwise the market is practically unchanged. A little more interest is shown in Tussah, Lyons buying at Tls. 330, which is an advance of Tls. 15 over a purchase of 20 bales made last week. The high prices paid for Tsatlees and Tussah is probably due to purchases made for Japan.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 950
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 850
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 790
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 330
,, Market Chops..... ,, 310
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 775
,, Market Chops..... ,, 735

The Oregon Pine Market

By The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Effective September 18, the basis price for Oregon Pine will be Tls. 45.00 per 1000 feet B. M. for Cash Purchases only.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, September 22nd, 192

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The London price of Silver has again ruled unsteady. Afte touching 60¾d. on the 16th inst. it receded to 59½d. but today is up to 59⅞d. i.e. ⅜d lower than last week's closing price. Our rate for T/T on London has followed silver and is quoted 5/11d., one half penny lower than last week. Very little Exchange business in connection with imports and exports has passed, but a big exchange business among the Exchange Banks has been doing in connection with the adjustment of their funds. From the latest quotation for forward silver in London it appears that the Exchange Banks have again carried forward their holding of silver, the forward rate having risen, at 60d. to ⅛d. above cash quotation. Owing to the operations referred to the trend of our Exchange Market is somewhat obscure, but exports are still dull and the European situation does not point to much improvement in this connection. We close uncertain but in a general way an easy tone prevails for general business, out of interbank operations.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—
Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 33,260,000 an increase of Tls. 890,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... $ 26,240,000 an ,, of $ 580,000
Estimated total value in Taels 52,400,000.
Stock of silver on 24 Sept. 1919 Taels 32,300,000.

†	Average rates for August	Thurs. Sept. 16	Friday Sept. 17	Sat. Sept. 18	Mon. Sept. 20	Tuesday Sept. 21	Wed. Sept. 22
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/10.481	6/0	6/0 5/11	5/11	5/10½	5/10½	5/11
D/Dfts. ,,	—	6/0¼	6/0¼ 5/11¼	5/11¼	5/10¾	5/10¾	5/11¼
4m/s ,,	—	6/0½	6/0½5/11½	5/11½	5/11	5/11	5/11½
T/T India	303.615	313	313 308½	308½	313	313	319
T/T France	1485.192	1620	1620 1570	1570	1525	1545	1540
T/T N. Y.	106.269	104	105 103¼	103¾	104	103½	103¾
T/T H'kong	71.336	71½	71½ 71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
T/T Japan	47.846	48	48¼ 49	49	49¼	49¼	49
T/T Batavia	307.231	322½	322½ 318	318	317	319	321
T/T Straits	39.288	38½	38½ 39	39	39¼	39¼	39
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	6/2.481	6/4	6/4 6/3	6/3	6/2½	6/2½	6/3
6m/s ,, ,,	6/3.731	6/5¼	6/5¼ 6/4¼	6/4¼	6/3¾	6/3¾	6/4¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/4½	6/4½ 6/3½	6/3½	6/3	6/3	6/3½
4m/s ,, ,,		NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1585.192	1720	1720 1670	1670	1625	1645	1640
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	113.269	111	112 110¼	110¾	111	110½	110¾
4m/s ,, Docs	—	111¾	112¾ 111	111½	111¾	111½	111½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 21	Sept. 22
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	60¾	60½	60	59½	59½	59⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 227.50	Tls. 228.50	Tls. 228.50	Tls. 226.00	Tls. 226.90	Tls. 226.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.675	72.50	72.50	72.425	72.4125	72.6525
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5½%	6%	5%	6½%	6½%	6½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 51.55½
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	New York on London	T/T ——
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6⅛%	New York on London	T/T 349½
,, ,,	4 m/s. 7 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/10
,, ,,	6 m/s. 7 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/3½
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/10½

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Saturday, September 4, to September 8, 1920).

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Sept. 1 Tael equal $1 Gold.*)

S. Empress of Russia, from U.S.A., August 16:

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	750
Iron, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain	,,	37

S. S. Totooti Maru, from U.S.A., August 16:

Iron Bars	,,	458
,, Bolts	,,	21
,, Plates	,,	1,595
,, Rails	,,	1,713
,, Spikes	,,	53
,, Manufactures of	,,	86
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	2,531
,, Corrugated	,,	615
Steel, Bamboo	,,	909
Ammonia, Mixture of	,,	17
Glucose	,,	574
Tinfoil and Leadfoil	,,	1,176
Paper, Unclassed	,,	189
Potash, Chlorate of	,,	105
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,542
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Machine, Sewing	,,	42
Typewriters	,,	98
Underwear	Doz.	81
Hats	,,	4
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	144
Machinery	Hk. Tls. ,,	14,555

S. S. Empress of Russia, August 30.

To San Francisco:		
Straw Braid, White	Pls.	6
To Chicago:		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other ports ... Bls. 10	,,	71.34
Ramie	,,	9
Straw Braid, White	,,	22
To Cleveland:		
Straw Braid, White	,,	10
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	50,000
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports .. Bls. 3.	Pls.	3.10
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai .. Bls. 162.	Pls.	161.04½
,, other Ports .. Bls. 5.	,,	5.00
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	17.84
Straw Braid, White	,,	184
To Scranton, Pa.:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports .. Bls. 10	,,	10 02
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai .... Bls. 22	,,	21.93
To South Manchester:		
Silk, Refuse:		
Shanghai ..... Bls. 59	,,	191.21
Other Ports ..... Bls. 5	,,	15.85

S. S. Montrose, from U. S. A., August 17.

Iron Hoops	Pls.	341
,, Bars	,,	12,119
,, Nails, Wire	,,	5,168
,, Plates	,,	663
,, Wire Shorts	,,	8,233
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	393
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	602
Acid, Unclassed	,,	14
Asbestos Sheets	,,	13
Tinfoil and Leadfoil	,,	2,979
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	202
Paper, Enamelled	,,	3,777
,, Printing	,,	390
,, Strawboard	,,	389
,, Wax	,,	651
,, Unclassed	,,	1,554
Potash, Chlorate of	,,	525
Resin	,,	77
Soda, Silicate of	,,	262
Soap, Laundry	,,	36
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	26
Lanterns	Pcs.	1,236
Motor-cars	,,	1
Oilcloth	,,	350
Machines, Sewing	,,	217
Typewriters	,,	10
Hosiery	Doz.	180
Milk, Malted	,,	47
Cigarettes	Mille.	99,500
Dyes ..... Pkgs. 85 Hk Tls.	,,	10,743
Machinery	,,	61,091

S. S. Nile, from U. S. A., August 17:

Iron Pipes	Pls.	34
,, Fittings	,,	107
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	66
Fruits, Fresh	,,	39
Leather, Sole	,,	41
Orange, Fresh	,,	374
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	94,200
Machines, Calculating	,,	3
Canned Fish	Doz.	144
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 19 Hk Tls.	,,	7,575
Treasure, Silver Bars	,,	1,565,277

S. S. Nile, September 1.

To San Francisco:		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	5.56
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	45
Asbestos Fibre	,,	7
Bristles	,,	9
Foreign Goods:		
Sugar, White	,,	675
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai .. Bls. 10 ..	,,	10
Carpets	Pcs.	32
To St. Louis:		
Hats, Rush	Pls.	21,600

S. S. Africa Maru, August 31.

To Chicago:		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, ... Bls 20	,,	20.40
To Seattle:		
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	307
,, Yolk, Frozen	,,	813
,, Whites, Frozen	,,	674
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	6,118
Foreign goods:		
Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	193
To Tacoma:		
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	12,000

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New Books and Publications

A Breezy Account of the Chinese Labor Corps

With the Chinks, by Daryl Klein, 2nd Lieutenant in the Chinese Labor Corps. With Illustrations. On Active Service Series. London; John Lane, The Bodley Head; 1919.

THIS book is an account of the experiences of the author, who joined the Chinese Labor Corps at Tsingtau in January and landed with his company of coolies in France in the month of June in the year 1918. The book ends with the arrival in France. Probably the author was so busy he had little time to write after that.

The account is written in a breezy and entertaining manner. The title does not carry with it any of the toplofty and patronizing attitude that is usually behind the use of the word, Chinks. The writer set down what happened from day to day in a diary and we have the result. He grew to have a regard and an affection for the coolies which everyone who has spent a year in China will be quick to understand. "The coolie," he says, "whom we trained and brought to France is a simple jolly fellow. He is content with the very simplicities of life; he steals, but not overmuch; he is to be trusted. He is extraordinarily happy; he grins and grins; he is good to his fellow-creature. I have often compared him to a child because of his playfullness, his frank delight with life, his quaintness and his affectionate character."

He takes the coolie through the "Sausage Machine" at the Tsingtau camp, through the comfort and discomfort, the pleasure and the boredom of camp life, through the training, which he says must be done collectively, through escapes and small mutinies, through soccer, with 250 playing on each side, and feasting until he finally lands him aboard ship—if the metaphor is permitted. Some time was spent in Canada, then the *Empress of Asia* was boarded for France by way of the Panama Canal, Jamaica and New York.

The characteristics of the coolie that stand out are his good humor—the coolie was so willing to laugh and to be amused that this became an annoyance and sometimes wrecked discipline—and his adaptability. He made a place for himself, wherever he was. Before many days on the *Empress of Asia* he had found a place for himself in every department of the ship's life. "By the time we reach port," says the author, "he will run the ship."

Those who want the account of a sympathetic and keenly observant officer, can do no better than to get this book and spend an hour or two with the coolies on the way to France.

C. F. R.

The Recorder for September

The Chinese Recorder, September 1920. Vol. LI. No. 9. Published by the American Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai.

THE practical character of modern mission work is well illustrated in the current number of the Recorder. Dr. William G. Lennox, of Peking, has been making investigations of the number of missionaries who have died during recent years with typhoid and smallpox, and consequently comes forth with charts proving just how many dollars the missionary societies might have saved by investing $40,000 in vaccine. The Rev. A. G. Adams, in South China, tells how to make lantern slides, illustrating Bible events with pictures photographed in China, and thus draw thousands who might otherwise remain indifferent to the work of the missionary. J. S. Burgess, of the Peking Y. M. C. A., thinks that the missionaries have worked at a program to win converts, but now need one to transform China. He quotes Sun Yat-sen as saying, at the close of a presentation of Christian aims, "What you have just told me is no program for saving China. It is a program for converting Chinese to your belief and for building up the influence and power of the Christian church." Mr. Burgess thereupon sketches such a program, which has five points, namely, (1) an intelligent study of actual political and social conditions; (2) training for citizenship; (3) an intelligent program for moral and social reform; (4) a new emphasis upon the teaching of the Kingdom of Heaven; (5) the production of leaders. As usual, the editor gives interesting sidelights upon the Chinese attitude toward Christianity, this month by translating a letter printed in *La Jeunesse*, the progressive organ in Peking, and by printing the statement of the aims of the Peking Apologetic Group, a company of progressive Chinese Christians.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
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Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
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Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Japan's Move in the Anfu Game

References: Pp. 112-3

Questions: 1. Where are the Anfu leaders at present? 2. Why did they choose that refuge instead of any other? 3. What object regarding them has the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? 4. What reasons does Minister Obata give for refusing to give up those men? 5. What right has he to protect them? (See China Press editorial of Sept. 10) 6. On what charge does the Chinese government demand their release and arrest? 7. What, exactly, does the President's Mandate on this subject say? 8. What are the prevailing views in Peking as to the real reason why these men are not given up?

Topic 2: The Jones Bill and Pacific Shipping

References: Pp. 117-8.

Questions: 1. What is the avowed object of the Jones Bill? 2. From where have protests come? On what ground? 3. On what grounds have Seattle and the Philippine Islands protested? 4. What are Admiral Benson's answers concerning these protests?

Topic 3: The Filipinos and the Independence Question

References: Pp. 118-9.

Questions: 1. Are the Filipinos specific as to the time when independence should go into effect? 2. Do they want complete and absolute independence? 3. What is the difference between independence and complete autonomy? 4. What are the reservations to complete independence suggested by Mr. Hunt? 5. If these should be carried into effect would the Philippines be independent or autonomous? 6. Why is there any such question? 7. What does Mr Hunt have to say on the economic conditions of the people in reference to their political desires?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: "Poor China"

References: Pp. 114-7, 110-1

Questions: 1. Who wrote this article? Does its tone remind you of university professors? 2. What illustration is used to show the hopeless condition of the Chinese 3. On what is the "right" to hold any territory based? 4. Are the cases of the United States and Spain, and China and Japan analogous? Why? 5. According to the writer what effect on China has the "hands off" policy? 6. Note the editorial comments on this paper. 7. What is the real value to the Chinese of reading such a paper? 8. Compare its tone with that of Dr. Reinsch's Memorandum.

Topic 2: The Emerging Wu Pei-fu

References: Pp. 120, 122, 124.

Questions: 1. What is a "Man of the Hour"? 2. What has been the effect of the lack of strong progressive leaders in China? 3. What is General Wu's present position? 4. Why was Wu sent to Hunan? 5. How did he busy himself after reaching Hunan? 6. What gave Wu an opportunity to attack the Anfuites? 7. Discuss the details of his campaign? 8. Who reaped the benefits? What does this show? 9. What constructive suggestion as to gov't did General Wu make? Has it been carried out? Why?

Topic 3: The Famine in the North

References: Pp. 109-10.

Questions: 1. In what provinces is the famine? 2. What are the (1) immediate, and (2) the real or foundation, causes of this famine? 3. On what and whom falls the responsibility? 4. What method is suggested for the handling of the situation? 5. Is there a precedent for this form of solution? 6. Why is this particular method said to be the only practical one? 7. What men in Shanghai are working on this problem? 8. Write a paper, and hold a school discussion on the subject, "What can our school do to aid the famine sufferers?"

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Silver Mines in Kwangtung.

References: Pp. 116-7.

Questions: 1. Locate the city near which these mines are, on a map. 2. How long ago were these mines abandoned? 3. What were the reasons given for the objections of the people? Do these reasons seem to be good ones? 4. What reasons are given for the difficulties of mining today? Do these reasons seem to be equally good? 5. Have you any reason to believe that "*feng shui*" is more powerful today than it was more than six hundred years ago? 6. If not, how do you explain the statement that in China most of the surface deposits have been discovered and worked?

Topic 2. The Nine Hour Day in Manila.

References: Pp 141.

Questions: 1. Who is asking for a nine hour day in Manila? 2. What is the attitude of the people of other nationalities toward this request? 3. Why do the others want the East Indian shops to close? 4. If one shop remains open when the others close does that shop have any advantage? 5. Do you think that this is true of factories? 6. What is your opinion of the proper length of a working day? Explain.

Topic 3. A Point of Law.

References: P. vii.

Questions: 1. Read the decision of Judge Lobingier carefully. Write a brief statement of the claim of Hsieh Po-hsiang. 2. Write a brief statement of the answer of the Shippers' Commercial Corporation. 3. Which side has the better case? 4. What was the decision of the Judge?

The U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

September 17, 1920, Cause No. 1104, Yangtsze Transport and Supply Co. vs. Tsu Tse Wen; testimony taken of witnesses Lu Sheng Ching and Soong Ts Ming.
" 17, " Cause No. 1108, Tsu Tse Wen vs. The "Chan Lin;" testimony of plaintiff taken.
" 17, " Cause No. 1019, Worthington vs. Worthington; testimony of plaintiff taken.
" 17, " Cause No. 1052, Bowman vs. Bowman; testimony taken of plaintiff and witnesses Kabelitz.
" 17, " Cause No. 1053, Rothstein vs. Rothstein; testimony of plaintiff taken.
" 17, " Cause No. 1125; U. S. vs. Hoffman; on motion for rehearing.
" 18, " Cause No. 1089, U. S. vs. Ollerdessen; testimony of victim's wife taken regarding his earning capacity.

(*By the Commissioner*)

September 22, 1920; Cause No. 1135; U. S. vs. Stephens; testimony of Inspector Knipple taken.
" 22, " Cause No. 1136; U. S. vs. Fitch.
" 22, " Cause No. 1138; U. S. vs. Agnes Garza; testimony taken of witnesses. Mrs. M. Kelley, Hsu Chang Sung, R. Conduit (S.M.P.), Agnes Garza, Swen Hansen, Carmen Kimble.

(*By the Court*)

September 22, 1920; Cause No. 938; In re Mollie R. Parker's will; on petition for distribution.
September 23, 1920; Cause No. 699; In re John Bell's Estate; on objections to executor's accounts and inventory; testimony of A. J. Israel taken; continued on request of claimants' counsel.

Judgments and Orders:

September 17, 1920 Cause No. 1125, U. S. v. Hoffman; order denying new trial.
September 18, 1920; Cause No. 842, In re Ellen M. Lyon's will; order authorizing sale of property and directing conveyance.
" 18, " Cause No. 1095, U. S. v. Cameron; sentence.
" 18, " Cause No. 1019, Worthington v. Worthington; decree.
" 18, " Cause No. 1053, Rothstein v. Rothstein; decree.
" 21, " Cause No. 1114, U. S. v. McNally; sentence of acquittal.

(*By the Commissioner*)

" 22, " Cause No. 1135, U. S. v. Stephens; dismissed on motion of S. M. P.
" 22, " Cause No. 1136, U. S. v. Fitch; dismissed.
" 22, " Cause No. 1138 U. S. v. Garza; dismissed.
" 22, " Cause No. 938; In re Mollie R. Parker's will; order for partial distribution.

Assignments for Hearing

September 25, 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 802, In re L. D. Cooper's Estate; on application for payment of claim.
" 27, " " Cause No. 1025, Harrick vs. Standard Products Co., Inc.
" 28, " " Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. vs. Neuss Hesslein Co., Inc.
" 29, " " Cause No. 815, Hung Jing Chee vs. Danforth et al.
" 29, " " Cause No. 1051, Sang Wing Chang vs. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.
" 30, " " Cause No. 1045, Ring Mow Zu vs. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.
October 1, " " Cause No. 1105, Sherbinin vs. U.S. Trading Corporation.
" 4, " " Cause No. 1091, Ransom vs. Martin.
" 4, " " Cause No. 1092, Ransom vs. Martin.
" 6, " " Cause No. 1004, Ross vs. Wang.
" 11, " " Cause No. 1096, Hanish vs. Fearon, Daniel & Co.
" 12, " " Cause No. 1109, Jenkee Co. vs. P. F. Wisner & Co.
" 12, " " Cause No. 1110, Jenkee Co. vs. P. F. Wisner & Co.
" 18, " " Cause No. 1119, Poo Shang Hong vs. Consolidated Steel Corp.

Miscellaneous Filings:

September 16, 1920 Cause No. 890, In re John I. Sanger's Estate; letters of administration issued.
" 16, " Cause No. 1087, U. S. vs. T. F. Cobbs; undertaking.
" 17, " Cause No. 1131, Chao T'ung-hua vs. The Barkley Co.; complaint.
" 18, " Cause No. 1133, Phoo Chin Wah vs. Asia Banking Corp.; petition.
" 19, " Cause No. 1134, U. S. vs. Nathalie Ward; affidavit; writ issued.
" 20, " Cause No. 1135, U. S. vs. Stephens; summons issued.

September 20, 1920; Cause No. 1136, U. S. vs. Fitch; summons issued.

" 20, " Cause No. 1021, Alexander Ullrych vs. Asia Banking Corporation; answer.

" 20, " Cause No. 1127, In re Ralph B. Colson's will; oath of executrix; inventory.

" 21, " Cause No. 1137, Dollar Lumber Co. vs. China & Mongolia Export Co., Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

" 21 " Cause No. 1138, U. S. vs. Garza; affidavit; writ issued.

" 21, " Cause No. 802, In re L. D. Cooper's Estate; application for payment of claim.

" 22, " Cause No. 1045, Ring Mow Zu vs. The Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; demurrer.

" 22, " Cause No. 830, Hoong Yung Kee vs. Esso Co. of China; answer.

" 22, " Cause No. 938, In re Mollie R. Parker's will; petition for distribution.

LUNG CHU, PLAINTIFF. vs. THE SINO AMERICO TRADING CORPORATION DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 1001; filed, Tientsin, June 25, 1920.)

SYLLABUS

1.—**Contracts:** *Formation: Acceptance* is necessary in order to turn an offer into a contract and such acceptance must be a communicated to the proposer.

2. Id: Id. Acceptance, must be absolute and in the identical terms of the offer.

3. Id: Id. *Offer.* A request for terms differing from the offer amounts to a counter proposal and rejection of the former.

4. Id: Id. *Revocation* is open to the proposer up to the moment of acceptance.

5. Id: Id. *Execution*, of an instrument without reading it will not excuse a party from the terms thereof in absence of fraud.

Messrs. Kent & Mounsey by Mr. Kent for plaintiff.
Edgar Pierce Allen, Esq., for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J:

On June 7. 1919, plaintiff executed an instrument (Exhibit 2) reciting that

> "The undersigned orders through the Sino-Americo Trading Corporation the undermentioned goods subject to approval of manufacturer."

A description of the goods in question follows the foregoing clause and then the plaintiff's "chop" or signature in Chinese. Another instrument bearing the same date but executed by defendant's manager, according to his testimony, two days later contained the same descriptions and purported to be a "contract for the sale and purchase of the undermentioned goods." It was later sent in duplicate to the plaintiff and retained but never executed by it. From the evidence it appears that the last named instrument was signed by defendant's manager at the request of the manufacturer's agent, then in Tientsin, who had solicited orders for these goods and subsequently cabled them to his principal in New York, where the order was rejected by a cable sent June 12, reading

> "Impossible to close business other than original. Telegraph quotations. Please explain extraordinary advance."

No money was paid by plaintiff on the transaction but it seeks to hold defendant for damages in the sum of Tls. 6,233.75 "suffered by reason of loss of market."

In its reply plaintiff avers:

> "The document alleged by the defendant corporation to constitute the contract in this matter (Exhibit No. 1 of the answer) was regarded by the plaintiff firm as an order or statement of their requirements which was accepted and reduced to a contract by the document referred to in paragraph 3 of the complaint."

The documents here mentioned are, respectively, those already referred to as Exhibits 2 and 1. In other words, (and such was counsel's contention *arguendo*) Exhibit 2" was regarded by the plaintiff firm as an order or statement of their requirements which was accepted and reduced to a contract." But Exhibit 2, as we have seen, was an order "subject to approval of manufacturer" and if that order were accepted by defendant so as to create a contract it must have been accepted in the precise terms in which it was made. As stated in a work[1] recognized as an authority on both sides of the Atlantic

> "Acceptance therefore must be absolute. A proposed to sell property to X; X accepted 'subject to the terms of a contract being arranged" between his solicitor and A's. Here it was held that there was no agreement, for the acceptance was not final but subject to a discussion to take place between the agents of the parties." [2]

In other words defendant could accept the order (offer) referred to only "subject to approval of manufacturer" and if Exhibit 1, the instrument subsequently signed by defendant, was an acceptance at all it was an acceptance with that condition. It is immaterial whether plaintiff's attention was called to that condition or whether it failed to read the instrument before signing. The rule is well settled that, in the absence of fraud, (and nothing of that kind is claimed here) a party who signs an instrument "is not permitted to show that he did not know its terms."[3]

II.

On the other hand if Exhibit 1 was not an acceptance, as contended by plaintiff, it could only have resulted in a contractual relation as an offer by defendant, and if it were such it required acceptance by plaintiff in order to create a contract.[4]

It is true that an acceptance like an offer may be effected by word, act or conduct[5] but one of these must be shown before a contract may result. Was there an acceptance, by plaintiff, in such form of the terms and conditions contained in Exhibit 1? That instrument, with its duplicate, was, as we have seen, sent plaintiff by defendant and retained by the former but was never signed by it and there is no claim of any express acceptance. On the contrary defendant's manager testifies, and it is not contradicted, that plaintiff insisted that the date when the goods would arrive should be inserted, the only provision there being "shipment at option manufacturers; prompt shipment." A request for such insertion not only shows nonacceptance but amounts to a counter-offer the effect of which is to reject the original offer:[6]

> "Where a person offers to do a definite thing and another accepts conditionally or introduces a new term into the acceptance his answer is either a mere expression of willingness to treat or it is a counter proposal, and in neither case is there an agreement." [7]

There is testimony of a custom in Tientsin that when a foreign merchant deals with Chinese he first negotiates verbally and after reaching an agreement signs duplicate instruments evidencing the same and sends them for signature to the Chinese dealer, later sending his shroff for one of the executed copies. Had that custom been followed in the case at bar there would have been no occasion for differences between the parties; but as we have seen the prior negotiations here, represented by Exhibit 2, did not result in an agreement and the subsequently prepared instruments were not executed by the Chinese dealer. Moreover there is evidence produced by plaintiff that defendant did send its market shroff after the duplicate

1. Anson, Contracts, (8thEd.) 48. Cf. Steiner v. Frazar & Co., U. S. Court for China, Civil Action No. 100.
2. Honeyman v. Marrayat, 6 H. L. C. 112, Compare Ware v. Allen, 188 U. S. 590, 32 L. Ed. 563.
3. 9 Cyc. 260. Compare 388, 389, 390; Meier v. Arkell & Douglas U. S. Court for China, No. 774.
4. Anson, Contracts, (8th Ed.) 32.
5. Id. 17.
6. Id. 33 49; Eliason V. Henshaw, 4 Wheat (U. S) 225. 4 ed. 556
7. 9 Cyc. 267.

instruments were in plaintiff's hands and that the latter refused to surrender them. True the reason given was that the shroff stated that defendant wanted to change them. But whatever the reason we see nothing in this incident which amounted to an acceptance. To us it seems rather to support the contention of defendant's counsel that his client was really exercising its right of revocation which continues up to the moment of acceptance. [8] And not only must plaintiff show an acceptance in order to recover but also that such acceptance was communicated to defendant. [9]

There is also considerable testimony and some conflict as to the time when the duplicate instruments (Exhibits 1 and A) were forwarded to plaintiff. But if these instruments were never accepted by the plaintiff the date when it received them is, of course, immaterial.

And we may here apply the test suggested by plaintiff's counsel, *i. e.* whether plaintiff itself was ever bound by this transaction; and this is to be determined not by what defendant's manager thought but by invoking the legal requirements. Had the situation of the parties been reversed and had defendant sought to enforce liability on the part of the plaintiff, the latter could very well have said "I have never accepted your offer nor signed your proposed contracts and I am not in any way liable thereon." We agree with plaintiff's counsel also in his contention that there must be mutuality in such cases, that unless both parties are liable neither is, and that if defendant could not have held plaintiff under the facts disclosed in this case plaintiff is equally without the right to hold defendant.

To sum up: (1) plaintiff cannot recover on a contract resulting from Exhibit 2 because the acceptance there was conditional only and the conditions have never been fulfilled. (2) Nor did any contract result from Exhibits 1 and A for the reason that they were never executed by plaintiff and there is not sufficient evidence of their acceptance otherwise than by execution. We have no alternative, therefore, but to find for the defendant and it is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by its complaint and that defendant recover its costs.

8. Anson, Contracts, (8th Ed.) 34.
9. Id 23.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: E. Connett, Local; Mrs. B. Miller, Philadelphia; Miss R. Huston, Philadelphia; Miss E. R. Savelli; H. B. Sims, San Francisco; Mrs. C. E Gauss, Los Angeles; Miss Merreanes, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. F. Housin, Atlanta; Mrs. T. C. Luch; G Blawett; Mrs R. D. Berry, Springfield; J. Quinlan; Mrs. J. S. Mott, St. Louis; Miss J. Muller; Miss C. L. Freethey; Miss F. Davis, Atlanta; Miss M. Harris; Rev. and Mrs. M. Samson, Philadelphia; Miss C. K. Eaches, Spring City; Miss M. Shavity; Hutchinson; F. Niceley; E. E. Southworth; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bender; Mrs. L. Simmons; D. W. Sims; Miss H. Shoedinger; Mrs. Anna Shoedinger; Mrs. Wardrop; Miss Wardrop; Miss R. Ott; Mr. and Mrs. E.D. Pearson, Tsingtao; K. Kageyama, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Holliday, Chungking; M. J. Butler, Hangchow; Mrs. M. E. Wortman, Portland; Dr. P. C. Hodger, Peking; J. J. Wegener, Amsterdam; J. R. Morris, Seoul; A. A. Van Rossen, Rotterdam; Mrs. F. P. Purton, Chinkiang; Mrs. M. C. Fitzpatrick; Miss N. Morgan, London, Care, Peking; Mr. and Mra. W. H. M. A. Ewen, Seattle; Miss D. Ewen; Miss M. D. Walter; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ferguson, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kuoppenbelt, Rotterdam; Mrs. R. J. Vallentine; V. R. Eckford, Chefoo; J. Yuer, Vladivostok; L. Crowley, London; A. W. Taylor, Singapore; Mrs. Bennentt, Weihaiwei; C. H. Cole, Weihaiwei; H. L. Natt, Weihaiwei; L. Eite, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. McAlpin; A. Goutman, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fergie; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Levy, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rodwell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Sweeny; P A Cox, Hongkong.

The following quests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week; Miss. Mary E. Cox, U. S. A; Miss. C. M. Gass, U. S. A; E. B. Scott, U. S. A; Mrs. H. W. Jewell, U. S. A; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Searles, U. S. A; Mr. and Mrs Hans Kuritz, Vladivostok; Turin, Tientsin; M. Frenbich, Tientsin; G. B. Sabelstrom, Tsingtao; S. D. Main, Hangchow; Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. H. T. Knowtham, New York; Miss. C. Camp, J. M. G Pereira, Peking; K. C. Li, Peking; W. E. Anderson, Japan; Miss. Thora L. Edgar, Yokohama; L. S. Crowley, do; J. C. Anderson, Taku Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. and Master Phillips Denham, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Graham, London; Mrs. M. E. Manners, England; Mrs. Kiotliro. and two children, Weihaiwei. Geo. C. Skinner; Japan; and Mrs. T. Eliascheff, do; Mrs. H. Accurty, and 2 on do; James. W. Robinson, U. S. A.; C. B. Shank, Chicago; C.S. Shank.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from June 11 to June 20, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
					Increase	Decrease	Present year	Compared with same period last year			Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year		
								Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	239269	406723	3734	649726	.....	90840	15072764	1430605	.....	9.49	2395072	193644	.....	8.09
Peking-Mukden	445839	291542	5899	743280	69700	.....	10657762	1576201	.....	14.79	1642988	43935	.....	2.07
Tientsin-Pukow	138038	247875	6896	392809	69580	.....	7422818	453321	.....	6.11	1385423	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai-Nanking	104699	65169	3212	173080	29493	.....	2898715	282531	.....	9.40	711871	.....	8166	-1.01
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	54454	41620	1021	97095	28849	.....	1418906	187490	.....	13.21	376322	89614	.....	23.81
Cheng-Tai	16583	67177	122	83882	31047	.....	2146472	664966	.....	30.98	373972	57765	.....	15.45
Canton-Kowloon	21640	3295	700	25635	3652	.....	501313	15900	.....	3.17	127372	1800	.....	1.41
Kirin-Changchun	15882	48079	721	64682	.....	4911	1121606	281410	.....	25.09	181206	4004	.....	2.21
Taokow-Chinghua	5092	35436	386	40914	14434	.....	483359	40307	.....	8.34	108299	6764	.....	6.26
Chuchow-Pinghsiang														
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy														
Kaifeng-Honan	20767	14793	901	36461	2110	.....	772168	97316	.....	12.60	134984	.....	43	-0.03
Wuchang-Changsha	5440	147	.....	5587	.....	41419	747108	161135	.....	21.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ssu-Tsen	4798	5304	10	10112	.....	10007	421716	89193	.....	21.15	56123	5016	.....	8.94
TOTAL	1072501	1227160	23602	2323263	101688	.....	43664707	5280375	.....	14.66	7064483	403901	.....	.....

Y. C. WHANG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications